SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE POCKET OR

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

An ACT for procuring an immediate supply of Provisions for the Fœderal Army, in its present exigency.

WHEREAS the resolutions of the Hon. Congress of the United States, lately passed, for the supply of the Fœderal army, have not yet been fully executed, and it is indispensably necessary that extraordinary exertions should be made at this time without regard to specific quantities, or specific articles, as required by Congress: This State, therefore, ever desirous to manifest its zeal in the common cause, being now specially called upon by the Hon. Congress, to furnish a supply of meat, hath resolved to comply therewith, to the utmost of its ability; to this end, therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, for the President, or Vice-President in Council, from time to time, to appoint such and so many diligent, honest inhabitants of this State, as they shall deem necessary, as Commissioners to procure meat at the most reasonable rates, for the army. And the said Commissioners shall severally transport the same to such place or places within this State, as the Supreme Executive Council shall direct, there to be delivered to the Commissary General of Purchases for the army, his Deputies or Agents, taking from the said Commissary or Agent his certificate therefor, expressing particularly the number, quantity and quality of the same, together with his receipt for the value thereof as paid by the said Commissioner, which account, together with the charges thereof, the said Commissioner shall deliver to the Commissary on oath or affirmation, if required.

Be it also enacted, That all cattle, sheep, or salted provisions, shall be subject to be seized by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of this Act, or either of them, his or their Deputies or Agents to and for the use of the said Army; the person taking and seizing the same, paying therefor at such rates as shall be fixed by two indifferent freeholders of the neighbourhood; one to be appointed by the Commissioner or his Deputy or Agent, and the other by the owner of such cattle, sheep or salted provisions. And in case such owner shall refuse to appoint such appraiser, then the said Commissioner, his Agent or Deputy shall, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the price and pay the same, or give a certificate therefor as is hereafter mentioned.

Provided always, That if any person whose cattle, sheep, or meat shall be so seized or taken, shall make oath or affirmation, that such cattle, sheep or salted provisions are necessary for the private use of the possessor and his family, or for sale by retail as a butcher, or for the necessary use of the Master and Mariners of any ship or vessel outward bound, then and in such case, upon a true copy of the said oath or affirmation being served on the person so seizing the said cattle, sheep or salted provisions, the same shall be discharged from such seizure.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said persons so appointed, shall severally, at least once in every month, make returns to the President or Vice-President in Council, of the quantities of meat by them respectively purchased or seized, the price paid for the same, and of the quantities delivered to the Commissary General, his Deputies or Assistants, specifying the names of the persons to whom the same were respectively delivered, the prices thereof, and the place or places where the said meat was procured, under the penalty of forfeiting his commission or allowance for the said service.

And to the intent that both purchaser and seller may be assured of the price and certainty of payment for all cattle, sheep or salted provisions procured by virtue of this Act,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all voluntary sellers of the said enumerated articles, to the said person so appointed, shall be entitled to the current prices therefor; the said sale and price to be certified by the said purchaser under his hand which said certificate shall be, and is hereby declared to be, good and effectual in the payment of all State taxes for the money therein expressed, and the several Collectors of taxes within this State, are hereby enjoined and required to receive the said certificates in payment.

Provided always, That such certificate be not transferable to any other person, but available to the person whose name shall be expressed therein, and if the amount of such certificate shall exceed the tax for which it shall be tendered in payment, then the Collector, upon such person producing the same, shall endorse the allowance made thereupon, as so much of the said certificate paid, and shall keep an exact register of the names of the persons and the amount of the sums so endorsed in credit as aforesaid, a copy whereof he shall deliver to the County Treasurer as his voucher; but if the said Certificate shall not exceed the tax demanded, the Collector shall take up the same, crediting the tax as aforesaid, and returning such certificate to the County Treasurer.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the faith and honour of the State be, and it is hereby pledged for the faithful and just payment of such of the said certificates, as shall not be paid in for taxes as aforesaid, together with lawful interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. on or before the first day of March next.

AND WHEREAS the spirited exertions of individuals in such an exigency, deserve the utmost encouragement, and there is reason to believe, that many faithful friends to their country will, if duly secured against loss or damage, (as it is reasonable they should be) furnish the said persons so appointed with cattle, sheep or salted provisions, procured by their personal credit and influence:

Be it therefore enacted, That any person so delivering to the persons so appointed, any number of cattle not less than five, or sheep not less than twenty, shall be entitled to an order on the President or Vice-President in Council, for the full amount of the price thereof, together with all reasonable charges attending the said service, as the same shall be settled by the Commissioners.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall oppose the persons appointed by virtue of this Act, in the execution of the several duties herein assigned them; such person or persons shall be, and they are hereby declared, on conviction in due course of law to be liable to the penalty of Two thousand pounds, to be levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements; or in case no such effects can be found, to imprisonment without bail or mainprize, for the space of six months; and also, to such pains and penalties as are by law inflicted in the case of resistance to any Sheriff or known officer in the execution of their offices respectively.

Be it also enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, for the President or Vice-President in Council, to make such allowance, as may be necessary, to the officers in and by this Act appointed; and in case of any doubt or difficulty arising in the execution thereof, the same shall be referred to the Supreme Executive Council, whose determination in all matters, not specially provided for herein, shall be directory and conclusive.

Be it also enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, for the President or Vice President in Council, by Proclamation, to suspend the several powers and authorities herein granted, if the circumstances of the Fœderal army, shall, in their judgment, admit thereof.

Be it also enacted, That this Act shall be, and remain in full force and virtue, unless suspended as aforesaid, until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly, and no longer.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday the first day of June, Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th, last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation, and Issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber, the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, between the Hours of twelve and one o'clock, at the Coffee-house, in Philadelphia,

THE fine SCHOONER GREYHOUND, of which Henry Geddes is Commander, lying in Chincoteague Inlet, with all her stores and materials as she came in from sea.

This Schooner carries about 85 hogsheads tobacco, is 14 months old, Maryland built on the pilot-boat construction, mounts six English 3 pounders, sails remarkably fast, and is well found in every thing.

The purchaser is to pay the money within ten days after the sale, when an order will be given for the delivery of vessel, stores and materials, agreeable to an inventory that will be lodged with Mr. William Brown, Auctioneer of this city, as soon as possible. A copy thereof will also be lodged with John Dorsey, Esq; of Baltimore, where said Schooner is well known for her excellent good qualities.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of June next, for the trial of the armed brigantine or vessel called the Nymph, burthen about forty tons, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, lately from the port of New York, and commanded by David Hunter; and against a Negro Boy named Tom, found on board her; taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Stephen Decatur and Nathaniel Brown, (*qui tam* &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge;

June 1. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY the 10th instant, June, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the COFFEE HOUSE in Baltimore, Maryland.

ONE half of the Brigantine FOX, her stores and materials as she came from sea, on her late voyage from St. Eustatia. This Brigantine is Maryland built, of the new construction, fourteen months old, a fast sailor and completely fitted, carries 90 hogsheads, has eight carriage guns, three pounders, six swivels, with muskets, pikes, &c.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

AT HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second street near Spruce-street. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Cask, also Bordeaux Claret in Bottles, Loaf Sugar, and sundry Dry Goods.

A Gentleman who has for many years devoted much time to the study of the History of North America would be much obliged to any person having in his possession, a printed Journal of the Rev. JENKINS JONES's Mission among the Indians, to favour him with the perusal, by leaving the Book with the Printer, of which great care will be taken, and it will be returned speedily with thanks.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Cape May an APPRENTICE LAD fifteen years of age, a fair complexion, light coloured hair, had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, striped woollen shirt, a pair of flannel trowsers, he carried away two new shirts of his Master's. Whoever takes up said ran away, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid,

DARIUS CORSON.

SIXTY Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a Cow Herd off the Common the 29th of May, a Black, middle sized, fresh milch COW, about 6 years old, a piece out of the near ear and branded on the horns J. HAWORTH. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to the subscriber near to the Porter Brewery in Water-street, betwixt Race and Vine-streets, or gives information thereof, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward; and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN HAWORTH.

TO BE SOLD.

An ELEGANT COACH

Neatly painted, with Harness complete for a pair of Horses.

IT may be seen at Mr. GEORGE WAY's Coach-Yard in Arch street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, who will shew the same, and inform the terms of sale.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Last Saturday, the 26th of May,

A BOAT, with a white Bottom.

Whoever comes and proves his property, and pays charges, may take her away.

JAMES SHILLINGSFORTH.

WAS TAKEN UP,

The 20th of May, in a Grass Lot,

A Large Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, and has a switch tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold on the 20th of June.

JOHN EISENBRY, in Third-street, above the Barracks.

PIERRE, (Martinique,) April 20, 1780.

ST Friday at five in the morning, our fleet, compo-
ed of 22 ſhips of the line, weighed anchor in the bay
Royal, having in the baſon the Dauphin Royal of
ns, under repair. The ſame day our frigates, arriving
Guadaloupe, joined the Royal fleet, and the whole
ed Point Precheur. On Saturday we diſcovered
or the Engliſh and of our own ſhips, who had ſal-
o leeward, endeavouring to join their reſpective

On Sunday morning the whole of Admiral Rod-
fleet, conſiſting of 21 ſhips of the line and 5 fri-
ſhewed themſelves off our road. They ſeemed to
be employed in obſerving the motion of our fleet,
appeared to the weſt of the channel of Dominique,
d in line of battle, and manœuvring to gain the

The Engliſh were becalmed almoſt the whole day.
Monday morning we thought we ſaw from the heights
Precheur, near the horizon, the two fleets not far diſ-
rom each other; but the air becoming foggy, they
diſappeared. At 9 in the morning ſome cannon ſhot
to be heard by intervals. At 11 the cannonade re-
ed. At noon it was at it's greateſt heighth, and
that time till 5 in the evening, it reſembled the ef-
of thunder grumbling without intermiſſion. The
which reached us at the diſtance of 9 or 10 leagues,
nces us that the action was very lively.

BOSTON, May 18.

public have ſeen the polite letter of Admiral Parker
French Admiral, de la Motte Piquet, but no par-
account has yet been publiſhed of the action in
Royal Bay, between theſe Admirals to which that
refers, in which the Britiſh Commander to gene-
pays an eulogeum to his adverſary. The following
en from the Gazette of France, of the 11th of Fe-
y.

e Sieur de Flotte, commander of the King's frigate
urora, who left Martinico the 28th of December,
ed at Cadiz the 22d of Jan. laſt, and immediately
is diſpatches to our Court.

e Aurora ſailed from Marſeilles in the month of Oc-
having under her convoy 26 ſail of merchant ſhips,
ed for the windward iſlands. As the Sieur de Flotte
oached Martinico on the 18th of December, about
o'clock in the morning, he diſcovered the Britiſh
nd counted 14 ſail of the line: They were however
diſtant that he hoped his convoy might have enter-
o port of Fort Royal before the enemy could have
up to interrupt them. Unluckily the wind died
by degrees, while his enemy had a briſk breeze.
lizabeth of 74 guns, and an Engliſh frigate came up
the Aurora, which fired her ſtern guns, to protect
convoy, principally from the frigate which endea-
d to paſs the Aurora. Some balls from the Eliza-
wounded her ſails and rigging, but the Sieur de Flotte
ued his courſe, though the wind was unfavorable
ining Fort Royal.

out nine o'clock in the morning ſignals were made
the coaſts of Martinico, that a convoy of 26 ſail
ear, and that this convoy was purſued by 14 ſhips
e line, and a frigate of the enemy. The Marquis
uille, Governor-General of the Colony, immediate-
ve the neceſſary orders that the batteries on the coaſt
make ready for their reception. At two o'clock,
of the convoy, with the Aurora, appeared in full view
Fort Royal, while the batteries on the coaſt kept
fire on the van of the Britiſh ſquadron, with as much
as the diſtance would allow. Immediately the Sieur
Motte Piquet, commander in chief of the King's
forces at Martinico, made ſail with the Annabal,
guns, and was ſoon after followed by the Veuger,
, commanded by the Chevalier de Reiz, and the
chi, by the Sieur Cillart de Saville, the only ſhips
were at that time ready to come to ſail and engage.
Sieur de la Motte Piquet made directly for the con-
in hopes of ſaving a part of it. With his ſingle ſhip
ught three of the enemy's ſhips of the line that had
ff the convoy: He diſengaged the frigate Aurora,
with her 8 merchant ſhips which muſt infallibly have
taken but for this manœvre, as bold as it was well
ted. The two other French ſhips of the line were
ackward in coming to the aſſiſtance of the Annibal,
maintained a ſevere fight againſt ſeven of the ene-
line of battle ſhips, in the great Road of Fort-Roy-
etween the batteries, which kept up a conſtant fire,
t a great diſtance, the Engliſh being affraid to ven-
too far into the Road, or to approach too near the
ries. Night coming on, the Sieur de la Motte Pi-
finding there was no poſſibility of ſaving the reſt of
onvoy, the enemy having already boarded them,
hat the veſſels he had diſengaged were ſafe in the
our, he returned to Fort-Royal with his three ſhips,
he Engliſh put out to ſea.

ght ſhips of this convoy were drove aſhore on the
; four of theſe were defended by the batteries againſt
ire of the Engliſh ſhips, one of which was diſmaſted;
ther four that took refuge in ſmall creeks were burnt
e enemy, but their cargoes were ſaved. The En-
having landed part of their force to take theſe cargoes,
repulſed with loſs, ſeveral times, by the troops of
ing and the militia. It is computed the enemy loſt
t 60 killed in their boats in theſe attempts. Of 26
s which made up the convoy, 12 were ſaved, four
s were burnt after their cargoes had been taken out,
ell into the hands of the enemy. The Sieur de Sartine,
ſter and Secretary of State in the marine department,
ng given his Majeſty an account of theſe freſh proofs
e bravery and abilities of de la Motte Piquet, his Ma-
was pleaſed to name him, A COMMANDER OF THE
ER OF ST. LOUIS; and as he cannot be formally
ted by his Majeſty with this dignity till his return,
in the mean time permitted to wear the decorations
r to it.

he Britiſh Miniſtry, by the lateſt accounts, are much
effed by the petions from the country meetings, as
as by their apprehenſions of what may be the effects
e Committees of Correſpondence eſtabliſhed by the
oſition in England. The petition from York was
ented by Sir George Saville, and was ſigned by
Members of that county.

t a town meeting held on Tueſday laſt, for the choice
epreſentatives to ſerve in the General Aſſembly the
ng year, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.
the Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; Hon. John Hancock Eſq; Thomas Dewes, Eſq; Caleb Davis, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Walley, Ellis Gray, Eſq; and John Lowell, Eſq.

At the town meeting on Tueſday laſt, after the elections were over, the Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; came in and acquainted the town that he had juſt been regularly notified of the honor they had done him, in electing him one of their Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly. That as he could not ſuppoſe them to be unacquainted with his intention ſoon to repair to Philadelphia, to attend his duty as a Member of Congreſs, he could not but feel very ſenſibly the particular mark of reſpect with which the town had honored him in this election; that he had always ſerved them to the utmoſt of his capacity, with the greateſt alacrity, and ſhould be happy in ſtill conſidering himſelf, though at Congreſs, as not altogether out of the ſervice of a town, that makes ſo reſpectable a part of the State of Maſſachuſetts. He concluded, that as it was probable he ſhould be abſent from this State the greater part of the year, it was therefore his deſire that another Repreſentative might be elected in his room.

Laſt Saturday was ſent into New-London, by the privateers Little Cromwell, Salley, and Hawk, a letter of marque ſhip from Liverpool, mounting twelve carriage guns, laden with dry goods, duck, cordage, and ſea-coal. She was taken ſo near New-York, that the report of the guns were heard in the city; in conſequence of which a copper bottomed frigate was diſpatched in order to retake her, but getting aſhore at Hell Gate, was obliged to return without ſucceſs.

We learn from Providence, that a ſhip from Jamaica, with 300 hogſheads of rum, taken by the ſhip Mifflin, Capt. Babcock, is arrived at Newport.

We are authorized to aſſure the public, that Capt. la Touche, commander of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate the Hermoine, ſoon after his arrival, ſent a letter to the Council of this State, of which the following is a tranſlation.

SIR,

IT being the intention of His Majeſty the King of France, that his ſhips of war and frigates ſhould upon all occaſions promote the ſervice of the United States, I am ſure that I act in conformity to his pleaſure in making to you, Sir, the offer of going into the bay with the frigate I command, in order to keep off, engage or take, any Engliſh privateer or frigate that may come to interrupt the trade of this State. I ſhall accordingly have the honor to ſend, every morning, an officer from on board my ſhip to the General Aſſembly, who ſhall have it in charge from me to receive your orders. I have thought there might be occaſions in which my ſervices might be uſeful to this State, while I am waiting for the inſtructions of his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France. I cannot ſufficiently expreſs, Sir, how great my ſatisfaction will be in embracing ſuch occaſions, and in giving every proof of my attachment and entire devotion to the cauſe of America. I have the honor to be, &c.

The Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Eſq; Preſident of the Council of the State of Maſſachuſetts.

To this letter the Council ſent an anſwer in writing, expreſſing, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the ſenſe they had of this obliging offer of Capt. la Touche, and of the important ſervices already rendered to the United States by the navy of our illuſtrious Ally, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and at the ſame time, the ſatisfaction they derived from ſeeing the true ſpirit of the Alliance cultivated by ſuch repeated inſtances of friendſhip and aid.

TRENTON, May 31.

On Thurſday night laſt a number of armed villains, ſuppoſed to be about twelve, broke open the houſe of Mr. John Holmes, of Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county, and robbed him of 4 or 500 pounds continental money, a ſilver watch, a gold ring, ſilver buckles, a firelock, a pair of piſtols, clothing, proviſions and ammunition.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Extract of a letter from Shippenſburg, in Pennſylvania, dated the 22d inſtant.

"We had intelligence laſt night, that the Indians have killed 25 perſons on Yellow Creek, near Bedford. Mr. Robert Chambers, jun. is ſaid to be amongſt the ſlain. The face of affairs here wears a gloomy aſpect, the Savages deſtroying the Frontiers by fire and ſword."

It is ſaid the brave Col. Broadhead, with a conſiderable body of expert Rangers and other Troops, is preparing for a ſpeedy expedition againſt thoſe Savage enemies, who are laying waſte the Fine Settlements on the Frontiers of Pennſylvania.

A few days ago a ſmall veſſel, bound from hence to the Head of Elk, was overſet in a ſudden guſt of wind, near this Harbour, by which event two helpleſs Women Paſſengers were drowned, after having juſt eſcaped the dangers of the Seas, &c. in a voyage from St. Euſtatius to this Port.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, with a large blaze down his face, three of his feet white half ways down his knees, and the fourth the hoof only white, branded on the near ſhoulder thus I S, with white hairs in the brand, his back hurt a little with the hind part of the ſaddle, trots and gallops hard, carries very lofty, ſix or ſeven years old, near ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get the Horſe, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the Horſe only Five Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30. ISAAC KITE.

MAPS,

A FEW Copies of Lewis Evans's Maps of Pennſylvania—New-Jerſey—New-York, and the three Delaware counties: Likewiſe, William Scull's Maps of Pennſylvania, is to be ſold by NICHOLAS BROOKS in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3.

Extract of a Supplement to an Act, intitled, "An Act to compel the Settlement of the Public Accounts," and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

"AND WHEREAS the collecting of the taxes already laid, or to be hereafter aſſeſſed or laid, on account of the want of a ſufficient quantity of caſh among the poorer people of this State, and ſuch as live at great diſtance from market, may greatly diſtreſs ſuch people; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of Purchaſes for this State, ſhall, for their reſpective city or counties appoint a mill or other fit place or places in each townſhip or diſtrict of this State, with a ſuitable perſon at ſuch mill or place, to receive wheat, flour and other ſupplies for the army, and alſo give notice to the Treaſurer of each county, in writing of the name of the perſon and place or places ſo appointed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch of the inhabitants of this State, as ſhall carry their wheat, flour or other ſupplies for the army, to the ſaid mill, or other place ſo appointed, and ſell the ſame to the Commiſſioner of purchaſes or to the perſon aforeſaid, duly appointed by ſuch Commiſſioner, his receipt ſhall be received by the Collector of ſuch townſhip or diſtrict, in diſcharge of the public taxes hereafter to be paid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That notes or certificates which remain unpaid, ſigned by the Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, or Quarter Maſter General, or by their Agents or perſons appointed by them, to purchaſe articles or ſupplies for the army of the United States, ſhall be received by the Collectors of the ſeveral townſhips and diſtricts of this State, in the payment of any State or Continental tax due to the firſt day of March laſt, from the perſons in whoſe names they have been given, and the County Treaſurers ſhall receive the ſame in ſuch payment as aforeſaid from ſuch Collector; Provided the perſons paying in the ſaid notes or certificates indorſe the ſame to the Collectors who receive them, and alſo take an oath or affirmation before a Magiſtrate, that they have been obtained for the value and the articles therein expreſſed, and delivered for the uſe of the United States, and for which no payment hath been made, which oath or affirmation ſhall be indorſed on each note or certificate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch note or certificate held by any perſon, ſhall exceed the amount of the taxes due from ſuch perſon at the time they are paid in, the Collector of the ſaid tax ſhall give his receipt to the perſon paying in ſuch note or certificate for the ſurpluſage thereof, and the ſaid receipt ſhall be a diſcharge for ſo much of his further State taxes as the ſame with intereſt at ſix per cent. until diſcounted ſhall amount to

Provided always, That ſuch receipt correſpond with the entry which ſhall be made thereof in the ſaid Treaſurer's books, who is hereby enjoined and required on receiving ſuch notes or certificates from the ſaid Collectors, to keep a fair and true record of all ſuch ſums as they may contain, over and above the amount of the tax charged againſt ſuch perſon in whoſe favour they have been received, noting alſo the name of ſuch perſon, and ſhall diſcount the amount of ſuch ſurplus with the intereſt thereon, to the Collector of the next or other ſubſequent State tax in whoſe tax roll ſuch perſon ſhall be charged.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the State Treaſurer ſhall receive ſuch notes and certificates ſo indorſed as above from the County Treaſurers, and ſhall deliver them to the Principal of the reſpective departments from whom payment is due, or to their Agents in the city of Philadelphia, and ſhall take receipts from the ſaid Principals or from their Agents, making their Principals accountable for the amount of the notes or certificates paid in as aforeſaid with the intereſt thereon allowed and due, and ſhall lodge the ſame with the Board of Treaſury, that this State may have proper credit for the ſame."

The following PREAMBLE to the Act paſſed this Sitting for appreciating the preſent Currency to one for forty, and fixing it at that value, is ſo clear and concluſive, that we give it to the public, that they may ſee, that the intention and operation of the Act, is, and will be truly to their advantage, both as individuals and as a nation.

"AND WHEREAS the depreciation of the Currency of the United States, now in circulation, and the ſpeculation which has taken place in conſequence thereof, has opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, to the great diſhonour of the State, unleſs timely prevented.

"AND WHEREAS the proſpect of an appreciation unleſs regulated on juſt and equitable principles, might likewiſe be followed by a train of evils as pernicious as thoſe we have already experienced, and not only encourage, but enable ſuch perſons as have obtained large ſums for ſmall value, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, and it being the duty of Government to prevent as far as poſſible the evils and dangers of a fluctuating medium of commerce, and to fix and eſtabliſh the value of ſuch medium in ſuch manner, that ſecurity and confidence may be again introduced into commerce, and order and œconomy into the public expenditures.

"AND WHEREAS the evils and inconveniences hitherto attending the depreciation of the currency of the United States, have in a great meaſure been balanced by a real reduction and diſcharge of a very great part of the national debt, in ſo much, that it would now be a manifeſt public injuſtice, as well as a burthen intolerable to be borne, to tax the good people of this State, or of the United States, to pay that part of the public debt over again, which by a kind of common conſent has been diſcharged by the ſaid depreciation; and as we are fully convinced, that in caſe the meaſures recommended by Congreſs, in their Act of the eighteenth day of March laſt, to the ſeveral States, ſhall be adopted by them, the public Credit will be eſtabliſhed upon juſt and permanent principles, it is therefore incumbent on us to provide for the execution thereof, ſo far as the ſame concerns this State."

IN CONGRESS, June 1, 1780.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be given to the legislature, and to the President and Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, for their ready attention to the matters which the committee of conference laid before them, and the satisfactory measures they have taken in consequence thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secry.

Extract of a letter from a Port in Spain, dated March 10, 1780.

"The Admirals Lockhart and Digby, met the Spanish Admiral Langara the 17th day of January with 8 ships of the line. The English Admirals had twenty-two. They took four of the Spanish ships and one was blown up. The Spaniards made a surprising resistance and escaped with three, and one from St. Sebastian to Cadiz in a tattered condition.

"The English got provisions, &c. into Gibraltar, and retired immediately for fear of Gaston's squadron it is said the French squadron is out to meet them on their return. The siege of Gibraltar is continued with more spirit than ever, and there is now forty ships of the line almost ready for sea in Cadiz."

Extract of a letter from on board the Fair American, commanded by Capt. Stephen Decatur, dated Cape-May, May 29th, 1780.

"Yesterday morning in standing in here with our prize brig Nymph, formerly the privateer Neptune of Philadelphia, about 6 o'clock A. M. we perceived two small sails standing in for Sandy-Hook, which we gave chace to, and came up with very fast, at 8 o'clock the smallest sail bore away, and we stood after a small river schooner which we soon took; she proved to be a prize loaded with Indian coan, taken by a whale boat of 34 feet long, open decked, called the Lewistown Revenge, commanded by ——— Hall, mounting one blunderbuss in her bow, one swivel in her head, and sixteen muskets, with 13 men; we then gave her chace, and took her about 10 o'clock. He has a proper commission, and has been on our coast since the 13th of March, during which time he has taken 28 prizes, loaded with different produce for the Philadelphia market, and is the boat that has so much annoyed the trade of our bay and river this Spring. We send her up with the Captain and people, and her prize this tide."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated April 26.

"Admiral Rodney is arrived in these seas, and has had a battle with Monsieur de Guichen—The English had 21 ships of the line and 5 frigates—the French 22 ships of the line and 6 frigates; the battle lasted 4 hours, when the English bore away. Mons. de Guichen is in pursuit of them; if he overtakes them a terrible conflict must ensue. They fly, however, after having been fight of French men they could not support against their force, and are now off this Island. Monsieur, the Marquis de Bouille is on board the French squadron with 3500 men, and 4000 men, that are embarked on board the fleet, make in the whole 7500 men; and it is supposed if an engagement does not speedily take place, they will land and take possession of one of the English islands, and this would give me much pleasure."

Extract of a letter from Brest, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

"It is impossible to express with what joy Count D'Estaing has been received here. All hearts seem to fly before him, to offer him the homage of their gratitude. Every place resounds with verses and songs in his praise. On the stage he is glorified as the support of the State, and a subscription for 1600 louidores, has been instantly filled at the Royal Exchange by our merchants and navigators, to cause a Te Deum to be sung, followed with a sumptuous ball, supper and fire works. A sailor writes to his wife: My dear, I send you an hundred crowns, which my friend the Count E'Estaing has given me. Another answered to a merchant, who wanted to enlist him on his ship; and represented to him, that he would otherwise be taken for the service of the royal marine: So much the better, Count D'Estaing is now in France.

Although no pompous reception has been made to that brave General at Rennes, they have not still been wanting in expressing their admiration for him. For God's sake Sir, said a citizen to him, stopping him while he passed, do, pray, let me see a hero, I never saw one in my life.

While he was in this town, recovering from his wounds, laurels were brought every day to his door, and while he complained to the centinel that he did not execute the orders he had given him of taking them away; "Sir," answered the soldier, ça repousse toujours, "it still will grow."

In fine, it is impossible to give you a true idea of the enthusiasm which this brave General has inspired every where; and especially of that which is felt in our maritime Provinces. The sailors who have got leave to spend the winter with their families, have asked before their departure, and very frequently since, whether they were to serve under him the next campaign? We are persuaded here, if that he is to have the command of the naval army, it will be sufficient to publish it thro' all the towns and villages, a week before his departure for Brest, and he will find at his arrival more sailors than he will want. Several, who by their age, are allowed to leave the service, have declared that they would be very sorry to lose a campaign under his orders.

He was presented to the King, Queen and Royal Family, on the ninth of January last: It is said that when he saw his Majesty for the first time, the Monarch expressed how much he was satisfied to see him; Mr. D'Estaing answered by a respectful bow, and one of his crutches was like to fall. The King advanced towards him, and told him with his usual goodness, you ought to take care, Mr. le Comte, and to think of your preservation; I want your services.

I would never have finished, if I was to expatiate on all what is said and done on account of this great man. But I want very much to hear what is said of him on your side of the water, and what impression has made on the generous hearts of the Americans, that noble answer he made to the soldier who wanted to take him off from the seat of action, after he was wounded before Savannah: Tie me on a horse, and lead me to the enemy's trenches. This alone would suffice to render him immortal, &c. &c.

Thursday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth, adjourned till the first day of September next, having passed the following Laws. viz.

1st. An Act for the greater ease of the Militia and the more speedy and effectual defence of the State.

2d. A Supplement to an Act, intitled "An Act to compel the settlement of the Public Accounts, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

3d. A further Supplement to "An Act for regulating and continuing the nightly watch, enlightening the streets, &c. of Philadelphia."

4th. An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time, the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts equal to gold and silver.

5th. An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion.

6th. An Act for procuring an immediate supply of provisions for the Fœderal Army, in its present exigency.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE love and attachment of the French nation for America, is carried at this time to such a degree of enthusiasm, as is difficult to be conceived. There are few personages who have bore an interesting part in this contest, but have employed the hands of the most famous artists, and the pens of the brightest geniuses of that nation. But among so many illustrious characters, the celebrated Dr. Franklin is distinguished in a particular manner, and of the several homages that are incessantly offered to his merit, none must ever have been more flattering to him than the Provinces of France contending with each other for having given birth to some of his ancestors, and endeavouring to prove by the similarity of names, that this great man derives his descent from among them, an honor; of which since the days of Homer, who excited a like dispute among seven of the most flourishing cities of Greece, no body has ever been thought worthy.

The following Extract from the Gazette of AMIENS, the Capital of PICCARDY, in France, is the most convincing proofs of what I have just now advanced:

"Mr. FRAGONARD, the King's Painter at 'Paris, has lately displayed the utmost efforts of his ge-'nius, in an elegant Picture, dedicated to the genius of 'Franklin: Mr. Franklin is represented in it, opposing 'with one hand the Ægis of Minerva to the thunderbolt, 'which he first knew how to fix by his conductors, and 'with the other, commanding the God of War to fight 'against avarice and tyranny: Whilst America, nobly 'reclining upon him, and holding in her hand the fasces, 'a true emblem of the Union of the American States, 'looks down with tranquility on her defeated enemies. 'The Painter, in this picture most beautifully expresst the 'idea of this Latin verse, which has been so justly ap-'plied to Mr. Franklin:

"Excipuit Cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque Tyrannis."
"He snatched the thunderbolt from Heaven,
"And the scepter from the hands of Tyrants."

"The name of Franklin is sufficiently celebrated that 'one may glory in bearing it, and a nation pride herself 'in having given birth to the ancestors of a man who has 'rendered that name so famous. We think ourselves en-'titled to dispute to the English nation, an honor of 'which they have rendered themselves so unworthy. 'Franklin appears rather to be of a French than of an 'English original. It is certain that the name of Frank-'lin or Franquelin, is very common in Piccardy, es-'pecially in the districts of Vimeu and Ponthieu. It is ve-'ry propable that one of the Doctor's ancestors, has been 'an inhabitant of this country, and has gone over to 'England with the fleet of Jean de Biencourt; or that 'which was fitted out by the nobility of this Province. 'In genealogical matters, there are bolder conjectures 'than this: There was at Abbeville, in the 15th and '16th century, a family of the name of Franklin. We 'see in the public records of the town, one John and Tho-'mas Franquelin woollen drapers, in 1521. This fami-'ly remained at Abbeville till the year 1600, they have 'since been dispersed thro' the country, and there are 'still some of their descendants so far as Auz la Cha-'teau. These observations are a new homage which we 'offer to the genius of Franklin."

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Wednesday last from the subscriber, a light BAY MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, short body, black main and tail, star and snip over the left nostril, paces and canters. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the subscriber in Christian street, between Front and Second street, Southwark, shall have One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the Mare only, and if stolen, so that the thief be brought to justice, the above reward, and all reasonable charges. VALENTINE WAR.

June 2.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

AN ELEGANT BAY Virginia Bred HORSE, near fifteen hands high, excellent either for the saddle or phæton; but he is eight years old, high spirited, but no vice. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, May 29.

ALL persons who have Accounts to settle with the Auditors of the State of Pennsylvania, in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Chester and Bucks, are once more required to attend at the Auditors office, with their Accounts and Vouchers, on or before the following days viz. The city of Philadelphia June 5th, the county of Philadelphia the 12th, the county of Chester the 19th, the county of Bucks the 26th following. Those who neglect to attend on or before the days above mentioned, may be assured that they will be proceeded against as the Law directs, without respect to persons.

WANTS a Place,

AS a WET NURSE, a WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Just Published and to be Sold, by

FRANCIS BAILEY

In Market street, Philadelphia,

A TABLE of FRENCH VERBS, auxiliaries, regulars, and irregulars, conjugated throughout all their tenses and moods, and shewing how to form their simple tenses from their infinitive mood, and how to find their infinitive mood from their termination. Together with remarks on particulars irregularities inscribed to the American Philosophical Society, by M. CARRE.

This table is particularly calculated for the use of the Colleges, Schools and Academies where the French language is taught, and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for persons who have already acquired a considerable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberless irregularities of the French verbs being seldom well known even by the natives, this table shews them all in a most distinct manner, and one may at a single glance find out any irregularity of any particular verb.

TO BE SOLD,

For Loan-Office Certificates,

A PLANTATION about 70 miles from the city, in Berks county, containing 200 acres of land, 34 acres cleared, seventeen acres of meadow watered part of it is already made, a good garden, good log house, with three rooms on a floor, a new barn, stabling for horses and cattle, and several other out-buildings. The place is well watered and timbered: The situation pleasant and wholesome; a meeting, a grist-mill, saw mill, and lime-stone in the circumference of four miles. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Strayed, fifteen days ago, a little brown COW, part of her hind foot, tail and belly white. She is poor and young. Whoever secures said Cow, shall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, by applying as above.

June 1.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Thursday morning the first instant (June) from the Subscriber in Philadelphia, a Negroe Man, named PUNCH about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, handsome stout and very well made, his leggs some what bowing, wears his wool tuped, lived in New England from a child, and speaks that dialect, reads and writes tolerably, is left handed: Took with him a variety of cloaths, among which are the following articles:—1 blue cloth coat, superfine, red collar and cuffs, 1 ditto coarse, 1 plain blue ditto, 1 crimson coloured great coat, mailed baize, much faded, several white and blue cloth waistcoats and breeches, several striped and white linen waistcoats and breeches, 1 pair new buckskin breeches, 1 pair boots almost new, linen overalls, several coarse and fine shirts, hoes, &c. one good hat, and one old round ditto. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to New-York or go to sea. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. Whoever returns said Negro to me shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

N. B. Strayed away, the 29th of May, a pale red COW, about ten years old, very poor, small horns, white face and belly, the hair on her tail cut short; the person who will return her or inform where she is shall be well rewarded.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of June next, for the trial of the armed schooner or vessel called the Queen Charlotte, burthen about forty tons, late commanded by John Hall; taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by James Nicholson, (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

May 29. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of June next, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the Commerce, &c. burthen about two hundred tons, lately from the island of Barbadoes, bound to New-York, and commanded by William Coran; taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Matthew Lawler, Peter Richards, and Sanford Thompson, (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship, her cargo, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

THE subscriber being removed to this City, begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, That he carries on the COACH MAKING business in all its branches, on the shortest notice, at his shop in Arch street, where WILLIAM TOD, formerly carried on the same business. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest fashion that the times will admit of: All orders shall be punctually answered and attended to, by their

Humble servant,

GEORGE WAY.

N. B. Three blacksmiths used to work at the coach making business, is wanted, one of which to be a spring maker and a good workman.

TREASURY-OFFICE, *May* 3, 1780.

Ordered, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expenditure of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES LEE, Secretary.

[The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above order in their several papers, till the first day of June next.]

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM HARRIS, who lately taught School in the towns of Bristol and county of Philadelphia, has behaved himself in such a manner as to give general dissatisfaction to his employers by his bad conduct; the occasion of this intimation is, to forewarn the public not to employ the said Harris in that station, as he is not worthy to be intrusted with the education of youth. Any person who may be desirous of knowing the reason of this publication, may be informed by applying to the Trustees of the School.

WANTED a SCHOOL MASTER for said School immediately, good encouragment will be given to a suitable person, he producing a sufficient testimony of his good character and ability, may know the terms by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE, in the township aforesaid, about seven miles from Philadelphia.

May 23.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the pasture of the subscriber, on Frankford Road, a small bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, black main and tail, about 12 years old, branded U. S. four white feet, a white streak on his forehead, trots and canters. Whoever will secure the said HORSE and deliver him to me shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

GEORGE SLEFFER.

JOHN GIBSON,
HAS FOR SALE,
A few Tons of
FIRST CROP HAY,
Well Cured.

Wooddrop and Joseph Sims,
their Store in Water-street, below the Bridge, Philadelphia.

AN assortment of Irish linens, oznabrig and Scots thread, jeans, indianets, Manchester checks, Bandana handkerchiefs, knives and forks. penknives, scissars, sleeve buttons, and a few cases of gineva.

A likely young HORSE, to be sold. Enquire as above.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Fredryffren township, Chester county, the 10th instant May, a small forrel HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter W, a small star and shod before. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ROWLAND.

United States, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COURT of APPEALS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, lately established by Congress, will sit in the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of June next, for hearing and determining Appeals from the several Courts of Admiralty of the said States to Congress.

By order of the Court,

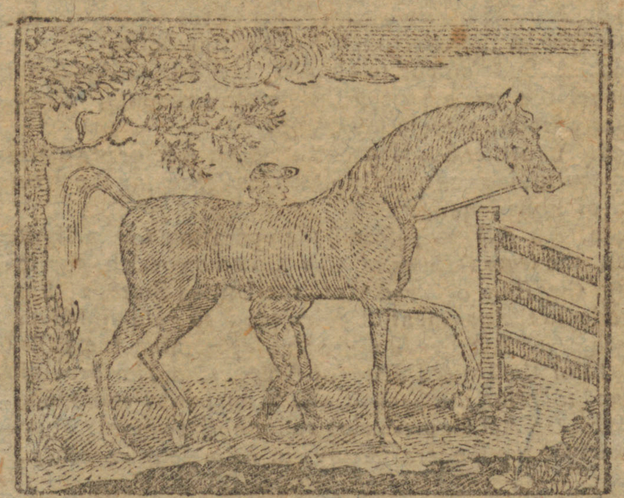
May 20. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

As this is a matter of general concern, the Printers of the different States will do a very acceptable service to the suitors of the Court, by inserting this notice in their papers.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1780.



To COVER at the Subscriber's Stables, in Seventh street.

The Thorough Bred HORSE BABRAHAM,
GOT by JUNIPER out of SELEMA, at FOUR POUNDS the season and Three Shillings and Nine-pence to the Groom, or the exchange; the money to be paid at the MARES first coming to the Horse.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia Manufacture.
TO BE SOLD,
By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

Is wanted immediately,
In the Village of GERMANTOWN,
An English Schoolmaster,

OF sufficient abilities. Such an one coming well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement from the Trustees of the Union school of Germantown. For information apply to the subscriber, near the market house.

JOSEPH FERREE.

TO BE LETT,

A FRONT ROOM, in the center of the city, very convenient for a PUBLIC OFFICE, and has been used as such for several years past. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE one half of two Dwelling Houses, a Wharf and a Store, situated at Christeen Bridge. For further particulars enquire of CATHARINE OGLE, living in Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets Philadelphia.

The RICHMOND COMPANY,

Or the Owners and Proprietors of the meadows within the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no Point meadows, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia,

ARE desired to meet at the Courthouse in High-street, in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June next, to choose Managers and a Treasurer, according to the direction of the act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

WANTED,

A COOK and WAITER, in a genteel family, none need apply without being well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons on the 18th instant, and iron grey MARE, about 14 hands high, new shod, and trimmed all round, with a switch tail, branded on the near shoulder with a horse shoe, and offers to bite when any person goes near her. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to the subscriber a few doors below Spruce-street in Fourth-street, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP WINEMORE.

Just published and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALL THE
LAWS
Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fourth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

A few Reams of small
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Philadelphia, May 25.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Continental Yard, the corner of Chestnut and Seventh-streets, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for cash only, SIX MARES, some with Colts and some not foaled. Likewise several worn down Horses by order of the Q. M. G.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. PATRICK BARRY, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JOHN BARRY, Administrator.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,
AN ELEGANT SPINNET,
Enquire at Mrs. OWINGS, Corner of Dock and Walnut-streets.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN in the capacity of a Chamber-maid and Seamstress; such a one coming well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

Shoe Chapes and Tongues,
MADE AND SOLD by
JOHN NICHOLSON,
In Front-street near the Draw Bridge,

WHERE now may be had any patron, and is on hand upwards of one hundred dozen, plain and the neatest of patrons, both shoe and knee, by the gross or dozen.

May 23.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber living in Cocallico township Lancaster county, on the fourteenth day of July 1779, a BLACK MARE, about 12 hands high, no brand or mark. Whoever claims said Mare, is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take her away, between the date hereof and the fourteenth day of August next; otherwise she will be sold for charges, by

May 15 1780. JACOB DORNBACH.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW brick messuage or tenement completely finished, three stories high, suitable for a private gentleman, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate on Vernon-street between Second and Front-streets, in the district of Southwark, adjoining the Brewhouse late belonging to Samuel Moore, containing in breadth on Vernon street 18 feet, and in depth 65 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10s. per annum. Also a new brick messuage or tenement three stories high and lot or piece of ground, situate on the East side of Penn-street in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 78 feet to Water-street, subject to a ground-rent of 17l. lawful money of Pennsylvania. And also five lots or pieces of ground situate in Kensington in the Northern Liberties of the said city; two of them contiguous to each other on the North side of Bishop-street, containing in breadth together on the said street 40 feet, and in depth 78 feet; two others of them being also contiguous, and containing in breadth on the East side of Queen street 39 feet, and in depth about 84 feet; and the other of them containing in breadth on the South side of Marlborough street 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BROWN, City Auctioneer.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given with the above premises.

WAS detected with a soldier in the Barracks, supposed to be stolen, a green shagreen cased silver WATCH, the number not known, makers name WILLIAM GORDON, London. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

JONATHAN PUGH,
Adjutant of Invalid Regiment.

May 5.

TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW TYBOUT,

In Chesnut-street between Second and Third-streets.

BUFF blue and green hat linings, coarse and fine bow strings, blocking cord, worstead hat looping and bands, flat silk looping, bottle claret of the first quality, writing paper, a quantity of standing and running rigging, needles. Also verdegrease, Jesuits bark, ipecacoanha and rhubarb.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, THE JUNE 6, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

An ACT for the greater Eaſe of the Militia, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Defence of this State.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience that frequent calls of the Militia hath proved very inconvenient to the good people of this State, and eſpecially in ſeed time and harveſt, when their utmoſt exertion is requiſite for the cultivating of their lands, and gathering in the produce thereof;

For remedy wherefof, and that a body of men may be raiſed and equipped for the defence of this State,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every company of Militia within this State, ſhall on or before the fifteenth day of June next, provide or hire one able bodied man, not leſs than eighteen, or more than forty five years of age, to be formed into a corps for the above purpoſe, which ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Pennſylvania Volunteers.

Provided always, That no deſerter from the Britiſh army, or from the army or navy of the United States, or any waggoner actually engaged for any time in the ſervice of ſaid States, ſhall be inliſted or ſhall paſs muſter in the ſaid corps, of which requiſites and exceptions the Lieutenant or Sub Lieutenant of the city, county or diſtrict for which ſuch Volunteer ſhall be procured, ſhall be judge,

And that the terms and continuance of inliſtment may be fully known and underſtood, Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon engaged in ſaid ſervice, ſhall ſign an inliſtment in the following terms viz. "I A. B having engaged to ſerve as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the company of the battalion of Militia of the county of in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do hereby engage to be true and faithful in the ſaid ſervice, until the fifteenth day of January next, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and to be obedient to the authority of ſaid State, and my ſuperior officers according to the rules and diſcipline of war, and the eſtabliſhment of the corps in which I am now entered." Which ſaid inliſtment ſigned by two witneſſes, ſhall be tranſmitted by the Captain or Commanding Officer of ſuch company, to the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant within whoſe juriſdiction ſuch company may be within two days next thereafter, who, within three days after the receipt thereof, ſhall tranſmit a certified copy of ſuch inliſtment, to the commanding officer of that part of the ſaid corps raiſed within his juriſdiction, and ſhall alſo tranſmit therewith an order to ſaid officer, to rendezvous his men ſo inliſted with all poſſible expedition at a certain day and place, that they may paſs muſter and proceed on ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any taxable perſon enrolled in any company of Militia within this State, or any other taxable inhabitant reſiding within the limits of ſaid company, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay into the hands of the commanding officer of the company, a proportionable ſhare of the ſum neceſſary to hire and procure ſuch Volunteer, then the Lieutenant of ſaid company and two Freeholders choſen for that purpoſe by a majority of the ſame, ſhall aſſeſs and levy a proportional part of ſaid ſum, on ſuch perſon or perſons ſo refuſing, having due regard to the ability of each perſon as well officer as private: And the Lieutenant or Sub Lieutenant of the city and county where ſuch perſon or perſons may reſide, ſhall iſſue his warrant, and cauſe the ſame to be levied as the Militia fines and penalties are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any company of Militia of this State ſhall neglect or refuſe to furniſh ſuch Volunteer, the Captain or commanding officer thereof, ſhall and he is hereby authorized and required to hire or furniſh a volunteer as above for ſuch company, and with the aſſiſtance of two Freeholders aſſeſs and levy the hire of ſuch Volunteer, with the expence and charges of levying and collecting the ſame on all taxable inhabitants reſiding within the limits of ſaid company: And in caſe the Captain or commanding officer of any ſuch company refuſe or neglect ſo to do; or if any company ſhould be without ſuch officer, then the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, where the ſame ſhall happen, ſhall with all convenient ſpeed, hire or procure ſuch volunteer, and annex him to his reſpective corps, and ſhall charge the whole expence of procuring ſuch volunteer, on ſaid company; and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be levied and collected, as other fines and penalties are directed to be, by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council is hereby authorized and impowered to organize and form the ſaid Volunteers into one or more regiments or corps, as in his diſcretion he ſhall think neceſſary; and arm and equip them with the public arms of this State, and appoint and commiſſion ſuch and ſo many officers from each county, as ſuch eſtabliſhment may require; which ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations as the troops for the time aforeſaid ſhall receive in the Fœderal army.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of the companies of Militia ſhall notify their reſpective companies to meet on or before the fifteenth day of June next, to carry the ſaid Act as far as it concerns them into execution; and every perſon neglecting or refuſing, ſhall be liable to the ſame fines and penalties as is directed for non attendance on muſter days, by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſo engaging as a Volunteer, and being required by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or of any county of this State, to march to the place of rendezvous, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or ſhall withdraw himſelf or deſert from the ſaid ſervice, or ſell or embezzle the arms or accoutrements, or any part of them provided for him as aforeſaid, ſuch Volunteer ſhall be ſubject to ſuch puniſhments as are inflicted for the like offences in the Fœderal army; the trial to be had as is directed by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or any county of this State, ſhall neglect or refuſe to do the duties of him or them herein required, they ſhall be fined for every ſuch offence at the diſcretion of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council: And if any Captain or Lieutenant or commanding officer of any company, or any perſon appointed to aſſeſs or collect the charge of hire of any of the ſaid Volunteers, neglect or refuſe to do the duties required of them according to the directions of this Act, they ſhall be fined by the Lieutenant of Sub Lieutenant of the city or county where the offence ſhall happen, as Collectors of the Public State Tax are or may be, on neglect or refuſal to do the duties of them required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council is hereby authoriſed to iſſue ſuch orders to the Commiſſioners of Purchaſe, or other perſon in any county of this State, as may be neceſſary for the proper ſubſiſtance of ſaid troops while continued in ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons engaged in this corps of Pennſylvania Volunteers, ſhall be exempted from being charged with or paying any State or other tax levied during the time of their ſervice as above.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to prevent the reduction or diſcharge of the ſaid Volunteers, by the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident in Council, at any time before the expiration of the term of inliſtment.

WHEREAS ſince the third reading of this Act, freſh information of the increaſing dangers and diſtreſſes which the inhabitants of the frontier counties are expoſed to from the incurſions of the Indians, has been laid before this Aſſembly, from which there is reaſon to conclude that one man to be raiſed from each company of Militia, as provided for in the former part of this Act, will not be ſufficient to anſwer the good purpoſes expected therefrom, Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That one other volunteer be hired by each company of Militia within this State, in addition to the one already directed to be raiſed, at the time and place, and in the manner as is herein before directed; and that all and every part of this Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to the ſaid additional Volunteers, as fully as if this Act had above directed that each and every company of the Militia within this State ſhould provide or hire two able-bodied men.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia,
on Friday the twenty-ſixth day of
May, Anno Domini, One thouſand
ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

TO BE SOLD,
For Loan-Office Certificates,

A PLANTATION about 70 miles from the city, in Berks county, containing 200 acres of land, 34 acres cleared, ſeventeen acres of meadow watered, part of it is already made, a good garden, good log-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a new barn, ſtabling for horſes and cattle, and ſeveral other out-buildings. The place is well watered and timbered: The ſituation pleaſant and wholeſome; a meeting, a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and lime-ſtone in the circumference of four miles. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Strayed, fifteen days ago, a little brown COW, part of her hind foot, tail and belly white. She is poor and young. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, ſhall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, by applying as above.

June 1.

A few Reams of ſmall
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold, by
FRANCIS BAILEY,
In Market ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A TABLE of FRENCH VERBS, auxiliaries, regulars, and irregulars, conjugated throughout all their tenſes and moods, and ſhewing how to form their ſimple tenſes from their infinitive mood, and how to find their infinitive mood from their terminations: Together with remarks on particulars irregularities, inſcribed to the American Philoſophical Society, by Mr. CARRE.

This table is particularly calculated for the uſe of the Colleges, Schools and Academies where the French language is taught, and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for perſons who have already acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberleſs irregularities of the French verbs being ſeldom well known, even by the natives, this table ſhews them all in a moſt diſtinct manner, and one may at a ſingle glance find out any irregularity of any particular verbo.

Philadelphia, May 25.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wedneſday the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Continental yard, the corner of Cheſnut and Seventh ſtreets, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for caſh only, SIX MARES, ſome with Colts and ſome not foaled. Likewiſe ſeveral worn down Horſes by order of the Q. M. G.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,
HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-horſe Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz

JESUITS BARK of the very firſt quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epſom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Rellop, Senā, Opium, Tartar Ematic, Roman Vitriol, beſt Sweet Oil, beſt Toorn Powder, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderſon's or Scoth Pills, Bateman's Droops, Britiſh Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Keyſer's famous Pills, being the ſafeſt and ſureſt cure for a certain diſeaſe; Dr. Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their uſe.

Likewiſe the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it -- There is nothing exceeds this medecin in the gravel and ſtone, bruiſes, pains in the rains, thickneſs of blood, all black and blue ſpots, all kinds of fevers and indiſpoſitions of the ſtomach, liver, lights, or lungs, aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, inward or outward ſores, reſtoring to the face a freſh and wholeſome colour; it likewiſe cures the ſcurvy, the dropſy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddineſs and headakes; likewiſe a great ſtrengthener of the ſight. Many other fine cures have been performed by this famous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewiſe may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and Thread Stockings. Likewiſe Black-Ball, which, when laid on ſhoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not ſoil the whiteſt ſtockings, and is a great preſervator of the leather.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. PATRICK BARRY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN BARRY, Adminiſtrator.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,
AN ELEGANT SPINNET,
Enquire at Mrs. OWINGS, Corner of Dock and Walnut-ſtreets.

A Gentleman who has for many years devoted his time to the ſtudy of the Hiſtory of North America, would be much obliged to any perſon having in his poſſeſſion, a printed Journal of the Rev. JENKINS JONES, Miſſion among the Indians, to favour him with the peruſal, by leaving the Book with the Printer, of which great care will be taken, and it will be returned ſpeedily with thanks.

AN ACT for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America, by their Act of the eighteenth day of March last, have resolved and recommended to the several States in the words following, that is to say: "These United States having been driven into this just and necessary war, at a time when no regular civil governments were established, of sufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of such Bills of Credit as their necessities obliged them to issue; and before the Powers of Europe were sufficiently convinced of the justice of their cause, or of the probable event of the controversy to afford them aid or credit in consequence of which, their Bills encreasing in quantity, beyond the sum necessary for the purpose of a circulating medium, and wanting at the same time, specific funds to rest on for their redemption, they have seen them daily sink in value, notwithstanding every effort that has been made to support the same, insomuch that they are now passed by common consent in most parts of these United States at least thirty-nine fortieths below their nominal value; and still remain in a state of depreciation, whereby the community suffers great injustice, the public finances are deranged, and the necessary dispositions for the defence of the country, are much impeded and perplexed; and as effectually to remedy these evils, for which purpose the United States are now become competent, their Independence being well assured, their civil governments established and vigorous, and the spirit of their citizens ardent for exertions, it is necessary speedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to establish and appropriate funds, that shall ensure the punctual redemption of the Bills; therefore:

Resolved, That the several States continue to bring into the Continental Treasury by taxes, or otherwise their full quotas of Fifteen million of dollars monthly, as assigned them by the resolution of the seventh day of October, One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, a clause in the resolve of the twenty third day of February last, for relinquishing two thirds of the said quotas to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the States be forthwith called on to make provision for continuing to bring into the said Treasury their like quotas monthly, to the month of April One thousand seven hundred and eighty one inclusive:

That silver and gold be receivable in payment of the said quotas, at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in the lieu of forty dollars, of the Bills now in circulation:

That the said Bills as paid in, except for the months of January and February past, which may be necessary for the discharge of past contracts be not reissued but destroyed.

That as fast as the said Bills shall be brought in to be destroyed, and funds shall be established as hereafter mentioned, for other Bills be issued not to exceed on any account one twentieth part of the nominal sum of the Bills brought in to be destroyed:

That the Bills which shall be issued be redeemable in specie within six years after the present, and bear an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid also in specie at the redemption of the Bills, or the election of the holder annually at the respective Continental Loan Offices in sterling Bills of Exchange, drawn by the United States on their Commissioners in Europe at four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar.

That the said new Bills issue on the funds of individual States for that purpose established, and to be signed by persons appointed by them; and that the faith of the United States be also pledged for the payment of the said Bills, in case any State on whose funds they shall be emitted, should by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them, which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing Bills of exchange for payment of interest as aforesaid, shall be indorsed on the Bills to be emitted and signed by a Commissioner to be appointed by Congress for that purpose.

That the face of the Bills to be emitted read as follows viz.

The possessor of this Bill shall be paid
Spanish milled dollars by the thirty first day of December 1786, with interest in like money, at the rate of five per cent. per annum by the State of
according to an Act of the Legislature of the said State of the day of 1780.

And the indorsement shall be as follows viz.

The United States ensure the payment of the within Bill, and will draw Bills of Exchange for the interest annully if demmanded, according to a resolution of Congress of the eighteenth day of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

That the said new Bills shall be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury, in due proportion for each State, according to their said monthly quotas, and lodged in the Continental Loan Offices in the respective States, where the Commissioners to be appointed by Congress, in conjunction with such persons as the respective States appoint, shall attend the signing of the said Bills, which shall be compleated no faster than in the aforesaid proportion of one to twenty of the other Bills brought in to be destroyed, and which shall be lodged for that purpose in the said Loan Offices.

That as the said New Bills are signed and compleated, the States respectively on whose funds they issue receive six tenths of them, and that the remainder be subject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the States on whose funds they are issued, the accounts whereof shall be adjusted agreeably to the resolution of the sixth day of October, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

That the said new Bills be receivable in payment of the said monthly quotas at the same rate as aforesaid, of specie, the interest thereon, to be computed to the respective States to the day the payment becomes due.

That the respective States be charged with such parts of the interest on the said Bills, as shall be paid by the United States in Bills of Exchange, and the accounts threof, shall be adjusted agreeably to the Resolution aforesaid, of the sixth of October, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

That whenever interest on the Bills to be emitted, shall be paid prior to their redemption, such Bills shall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which such interest is paid.

That the several States be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the said new Bills, to be so productive as to sink or redeem one sixth part of them annually, after the first day of January next.

That nothing in the foregoing resolutions shall be construed to ascertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each State on a final adjustment ought to be charged with; or to exclude the claims of any State to have the prices at which different States have furnished supplies for the army, hereafter taken into consideration and equitably adjusted.

That the foregoing Resolutions with a letter from the President, be dispatched to the Executive of the several States, and that they be requested to call their Assemblies, if not already convened, as speedily as possible, to take them into immediate consideration, to establish ample and certain funds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to take every other measure necessary to carry the same into full and vigorous effect, and that they transmit their Acts for that purpose to Congress, without delay.

AND WHEREAS the depreciation of the Currency of the United States, now in circulation, and the speculation which has taken place in consequence thereof, has opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, to the great dishonour of the State, unless timely prevented.

AND WHEREAS the prospect of an appreciation unless regulated on just and equitable principles, might likewise be followed by a train of evils as pernicious as those we have already experienced, and not only encourage, but enable such persons as have obtained large sums for small value, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, and it being the duty of Government to prevent as far as possible, the evils and dangers of a fluctuating medium of commerce, and to fix and establish the value of such medium in such manner, that security and confidence may be again introduced into commerce, and order and œconomy into the public expenditures.

AND WHEREAS the evils and inconveniences hitherto attending the depreciation of the Currency of the United States, have in a great measure been balanced by a real reduction and discharge of a very great part of the national debt, in so much, that it would now be a manifest public injustice, as well as a burthen intolerable to be borne, to tax the good people of this State, or of the United States, to pay that part of the public debt over again, which by a kind of common consent has been discharged by the said depreciation; and as we are fully convinced, that in case the measures recommended by Congress, in their Act of the eighteenth day of March last, to the several States, shall be adopted by them, the Public Credit will be established upon just and permanent principles, it is therefore incumbent on us to provide for the execution thereof, so far as the same concerns this State.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the monthly taxes on estates real and personal, and on taxable persons, which are directed to be quotaed, assessed and levied throughout the several counties of this State, in and by an Act of Assembly intitled "An Act for raising the sum of Two millions five hundred thousand dollars monthly, during eight months in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty, for the supply of the Treasury of the United States of America, and the Treasury of this State," passed on the twenty sixth day of November last, shall be continued from the end of the said eight months, for so long time as shall be necessary, together with the said monthly taxes already directed as aforesaid, to redeem the said Bills of Credit of the United States of America, now in circulation to the amount of twenty five Millions of Dollars; and that gold and silver and the new Bills of Credit herein after mentioned, be received in payment of the said monthly taxes, after the rate of one milled dollar, in lieu of forty of the said Bills of Credit of the United States of America, now in circulation, and that the Bills of Credit last mentioned, when received in taxes, (except as to the taxes of the month of January, and February last,) be not again issued, but kept in the hands of the Treasurer of this State, to be cancelled and destroyed, and that other and new Bills redeemable in specie, within six years, after the present year, bearing a yearly interest of five per centum, payable also in specie at the time of redemption, or at the option of the holder annually, in Serling Bills of Exchange, after the rate of Four shillings and sixpence Sterling per dollar, shall be emitted in the manner and to the amount; if the same shall be necessary recommended by the Honorable Congress in their Act aforesaid.

And it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, That this House will as soon as convenient provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the said new Bills of Credit, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the value of four shillings and six pence sterling each, or of so many thereof as may be issued in manner aforesaid, together with the interest thereon to accrue as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act shall extend to establish or continue beyond the tax for the month of August next, the apportionment and applotment of the said monthly taxes according to the assessment thereof, within any township, district or ward, made by virtue of an Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of Five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine," but the same shall be reassessed within such townships, districts and wards, on new returns of persons and estates, to be directed and made for that purpose, in the manner and under the penalties directed and provided, in and by the Act of Assembly last recited without altering the quotas of the several counties or any of them, in order to levy the taxes by this Act, authorized to be raised and collected for the month of September, and the months following in an equal and just manner.

Provided also, That the tax on money directed to be levied by said Act be discontinued and cease.

And for perfecting the said Bills according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Bills to be emitted in the manner aforesaid, shall be signed by two of the persons hereafter named, that is to say, Michael Shubart, Daniel Wister, Levi Budd, Philip Boehm, Robert Cather, Jedediah Snowden, William Laurance Blair, John Miller, John Knox, and Nathan Jones, who are hereby nominated and appointed Signers thereof, and who shall, before they receive or sign any of them, take an oath or affirmation to the effect following, that they shall attend, and well and truly sign and number all such Bills, as shall be deemed the proportion for this State agreeable to the above resolve, and each of the said Signers shall have ten shillings for every thousand of the said Bills by them signed and numbered, and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, if any person or persons shall, within this State or elsewhere, prepare, engrave stamp, forge or print the counterfeit resemblance of any Paper Bills of Credit which shall be issued, emitted and made in virtue of this Act, or shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signer or signers of the said Bills of Credit, to such counterfeit Bills of Credit, with an intention that such counterfeit Bills of Credit, shall be passed in payments or received as genuine and good Bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not, or if any person or persons shall in this State pass, pay or tender in payment, any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any person or persons with an intention that they be passed, paid or received as, and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, every such person being thereof legally convicted or attainted in any Court of Oyer and Terminer within this State by virdict of a Jury, or confession of the party offending or being indicted thereof, shall stand mute or not directly answer to the indictment, or shall peremptorily challenge more than the number of twenty persons legally returned to be of the Jury for the trial of such offender, shall be adjudged a felon and shall suffer death, without benefit of Clergy; and if any person or persons, shall counterfeit any of the said Bills of Credit, by altering the denomination thereof, with design to encrease the value of such Bills, or shall utter such Bills, knowing them to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any Court of Record in this State; such person or persons shall be sentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped on his or her bare back, with thirty-nine lashes well laid on; and moreover, every such offender, shall forfeit the sum of Two thousand pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattles, the one moiety to the use of this State, and the other moiety to the discoverer, and the offender shall pay to the party aggrieved, double the value of the damages thereby sustained, together with costs and charges of prosecution. And in case the offender hath not sufficent to satisfy the discoverer for his or her damages and charges, and to pay the forfeiture aforesaid, in such case the offender shall, by order of the Court where he or she shall be convicted, be sold as a servant, for any term not exceeding seven years, for satisfaction.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act and every thing therein contained, so far as respects the new Bills of Credit to be emitted by Congress, for the redemption of the present Currency of the United States, shall be suspended until a majority of the States shall adopt the above Act, or resolves of Congress of the eighteenth day of March last.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the thirteenth section of an Act intitled, "An Act for making Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by the resolves of the late Assembly legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty ninth day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, as prohibits the asking or taking a less price in gold or silver, than in the said Bills of Credit; and also the eighth section of the Act intitled, "An Act for the regulation of the markets of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the fifth day of April, One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine; forbidding the buying, selling or renting, or offering to buy, sell, or rent with or for hard money, are hereby repealed and made void, and that from and after the passing of this Act, all contracts whatever, hereafter made shall take effect and be, payable according to the special nature of such contract, any Law heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND WHEREAS it has been recommended to the Legislatures of the different States by the Honorable Congress of the United States, by their resolve of the twenty seventh day of May instant, to pass Laws for the punishment of such persons as shall encourage desertions from the fleets and armies of any foreign power, who shall prosecute the war in America in conjunction with these United States, and for recovering such deserters as shall conceal themselves among the inhabitants:

AND WHEREAS this House entertain the highest sense of gratitude, for the generous assistance afforded these United States, by our Illustrious Allies, and esteem it their duty and interest to afford every assistance and support to any Power who shall prosecute the war in America, in conjunction with these United States; therefore:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall promote or encourage desertion, or harbour or conceal any deserter, from the fleets or armies of any Power, who shall prosecute the war in America, in conjunction with these States, shall be subject to the like fines and penalties as are by the laws now in being of this Commonwealth inflicted on persons for promoting or encouraging desertion, or harbouring or concealing deserters from the army of the United States.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure any deserter from any of the fleets or armies of any power, who shall in conjunction with these States prosecute the war in America, shall be intitled to the like reward as is allowed to persons apprehending and securing deserters from the army of the United States.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Thursday the first day of June, in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

WANTED,

A SERVANT who can drive a carriage, and manage horses well. Such an one of a good character, will be allowed generous wages. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.

Bay of Mobile, May 8, 1780.

SIR,

I Have happily concluded the expedition which I undertook againſt the fort of Mobile, which was poſſeſſed by the Engliſh; and I have prevailed on Mr. William Pickles, Captain of the American ſloop called the Weſt-Florida, to go to your States on the mutual ſervice of my own and your nation, and our common cauſe. The good conduct and behaviour which this gentleman has manifeſted to me, and the inhabitants of this province of Louiſiana, while he commanded the ſhip Morris, (which was caſt away in the hurricane of the 18th of Auguſt, laſt year) his experienced valour and ſervices at the capture of Weſt-Florida with his ſchooner, which facilitated that undertaking; his talents and qualifications; the manner in which he conformed to every direction that I gave him; entitles him to my warmeſt acknowledgments; and induce me to recommend him to your Excellency's protection; he being a worthy officer, on whom I wiſh you to beſtow your favour.

I have the honor to be,
Your moſt humble and
obedient ſervant,
BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

To His Excellency
the Preſident of Congreſs.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by ELIAS DURNFORD, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Weſt-Florida, Captain of Engineers, and Commandant of his Britannic Majeſty's troops in Fort Charlotte of Mobile, and agreed to by his Excellency DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, Knight Penſioner of the Royal and diſtinguiſhed Order of Charles the Third, Brigadier of his Majeſty's armies, Inſpector, Intendant and Governor General of the Province of Louiſiana, and Commander in Chief of the Expedition, &c. &c.

ART. I. THAT the regular troops compoſing the garriſon, ſhall be allowed to go to Penſacola by way of the river Perdidos, with their arms, and cartridge-boxes full of ammunition, and an eſcort to conduct their baggage; or, without being ſearched, to be tranſported by ſea to the ſame place as quick as poſſible, and allowed ſix days proviſions. (Refuſed.)

ART. II. The firſt article having been refuſed, it is demanded that they troops may march out of the fort, with drums beating, and eighteen rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes; and being at a certain diſtance from the covered way, they ſhall deliver up their arms; but the Commandant and the other officers ſhall keep their ſwords, and neither their baggage nor that of the ſoldiers ſhall be ſearched. (Granted.)

ART. III. The Mariners, mechanics, and inhabitants of whatever denomination, ſhall have liberty to retire to the places of their reſidence, under the ſame conditions as were granted to the inhabitants of the Natchez.

ART. III. The ſeamen will be conſidered as the troops; and the inhabitants who are in the fort, and have taken arms in its defence, muſt become priſoners of war. And in caſe Penſacola ſhould be attacked, the inhabitants here muſt ſubmit to the ſame fate: That is to ſay, if they take arms, and become priſoners of war, thoſe that are here ſhall continue ſuch; if not, they ſhall from that moment, enjoy their liberty. But if Penſacola ſhould not be attacked, this liberty ſhall be granted them in eight months; but yet under an oath not to bear arms during the war, and the preventions and cuſtoms uſual on ſuch occaſions.

But the inhabitants who have not bore arms, ſhall enjoy the ſame advantages as were granted by the capitulation to thoſe of Baton Rouge and the Natchez.

ART. IV. The ſick and wounded, who may not be in a condition to be tranſported, ſhall be attended by our Phyſcians and Surgeons, and ſhall be furniſhed gratis with lodgings, proviſions and other neceſſaries, on the ſame terms as the other troops and inhabitants.

ART. IV. The ſick and wounded ſhall have the ſame care taken of them as the troops of his Catholic Majeſty; and ſhall be attended by their own Surgeans; his Britanic Majeſty paying the expence, agreeably to the Commiſſary's accounts; and when cured they ſhall remain priſoners of war as the others, and be ſent to join their reſpective corps.

ART. V. The inhabitants who may have lodged any of their effects in the Fort ſhall diſpoſe of them as they may think proper.

ART. V. All effects found in the Fort ſhall belong to his Catholic Majeſty.

ART. VI. The inhabitants who have aſſiſted in the defence of that fort, ſhall be treated as virtuous patriots.
Anſwered in the third article.

ART. VII. Whatever effects may have been taken from the inhabitants by his moſt Catholic Majeſty's troops, during the ſeige, ſhall be reſtored or paid for, on proper proofs and vouchers, being produced.

ART. VII. All cattle which have been killed for the uſe of the troops of his Catholic Majeſty, ſhall be paid for, upon ſufficient proof, to thoſe of the inhabitants who have not born arms, and who have not been found in a ſituation to be conſidered as enemies.

ART. VIII. If there are found in the fort any deſerters, of whatever nation they may be, they ſhall be treated as the other troops.

ART. VIII. If there are any deſerters whatever, they ſhall be treated as the other priſoners.

ART. IX. The priſoners ſhall be furniſhed daily with their rations until exchanged.

ART. IX. The cuſtomary ration of proviſions ſhall be furniſhed to the priſoners, at the expence of his Britanic Majeſty, agreeaole to the Commiſſary's accounts.

ART. X. The ſoldiers ſhall not be permitted to abandon their corps or companies, or to enter into any other ſervice.

ART. X. The ſoldiers will be treated in ſuch a manner that it will never be ſuſpected that there is any deſign to oblige them to quit their own ſervice, to enter into that of another nation; but they ſhall remain their own maſters, to enter into the ſervice of Spain, if they ſhall deſire it of their own free will.

ART. XI. The fort ſhall be delivered to His Catholic Majeſty's troops, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The beſieged ſhall faithfully deliver all the ammunition, arms, artillery, powder, proviſions, and other effects remaining at the time of capitulation, to the Commiſſaries who ſhall be nominated for this purpoſe, without deſtruction or embezzlement.

A true copy of the Original, in the Bay of Mobile, the 8th of May, 1780.

BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Houſe, dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, April 23, 1780.

"We have reaſon to believe that an action has happened in theſe ſeas, between the French fleet, under the command of Monſ. de Guichen, and that of the Engliſh, under the command of Admiral Rodney, though no certain accounts have yet come to hand.

"The French ſquadron weighed anchor, and came out off Fort Royal Bay the 13th inſt. conſiſting of twenty-two ſhips of the line and five frigates, having between five and ſix thouſand troops on board, under the command of his Excellency, the Marquis de Bouille, in order to make a deſcent upon one of the Engliſh iſlands, but it is not certain which. This day week (the 16th inſt.) the Engliſh fleet made their appearance in front of this town, conſiſting of twenty-one ſhips of the line, five frigates and a tender, and continued hovering within a little diſtance of this place all that day. About five o'clock in the afternoon, the French ſquadron (which we imagine had fallen to leeward, and had not been able to reach the object of their deſtination) hove in ſight, and appeared to be beating up towards Dominique channels; the Engliſh immediately gave them chace, and the French made a manœuvre, as if with a deſign to get to windward of the enemy; night coming on, we loſt ſight of them, and have received no account of their operations, until this morning.

"The Captain of a pilot boat that arrived here laſt night from St. Euſtatius, ſays, that he touched at Guadaloupe, on his paſſage up to this place, where the French were landing their ſick and wounded men; that he went on board the fleet, and was informed by ſome of the officers, that they had three different engagements with the enemy; that the Engliſh fleet ran away twice, but afterwards renewed the action, but were finally beaten and routed in the third conflict, and never appeared in ſight afterwards. He alſo ſays, that he was informed by ſome of the officers of the French fleet, that they imagined Admiral Rodney was killed in one of the actions, as they ſaw the Admiral's flag ſtruck on board his ſhip, the Sandwich, of 90 guns, and that it was not diſplayed afterwards."

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.
Wedneſday, May 31, 1780.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe went into the election of two Delegates in Congreſs, when JARED INGERSOL and TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſquires, were choſen by ballot, in addition to JOHN ARMSTRONG, JAMES SEARLE, JAMES M CLEANE, and FREDERICK MUHLENBURGH, Eſquires.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Sunday and Monday laſt arrived here, eight ſail of veſſels from different ports in the Weſt Indies.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at Lancaſter the 8th May, 1780, before the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, William Auguſtus Atlee, and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Supreme Court, &c.

Charles Dougherty, was tried for a robbery and acquitted. Nicodemus Heydon, was tried for a deceit, found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of 1000l. ſtand in the pillory an hour, and remain in gaol till the ſecond Tueſday of October next. George Leech, was tried for felony in uttering counterfeit money, and acquitted, but was ordered to give ſecurity himſelf in 30,000l. and 2 good ſureties in 15,000l. each, for his good behaviour &c. for ſeven years. Benjamin Jennings, was alſo tried for felony in uttering counterfeit money, acquitted and diſcharged by proclamation. Daniel Zuber, was arraigned upon an indictment for felony, and plead guilty: His ſentence was reſpited till the next ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer, &c. at Lancaſter. Bills were preferred againſt Andrew Kline, George Miller and Benjamin Stits, for uttering counterfeit money, and returned ignoramus by the grand Jury. Bills preferred againſt Charles Dougherty and John Harkens, for burglary, were returned ignoramus. Bennett Heard, Nathaniel Heydon and Jonathan Heydon, were diſcharged by proclamation.

At a Court of Oyer, &c. held at York, May 15, 1780, Daniel Sullivan, was indicted, tried and found guilty of a deceit. He was ſentenced to be whipt with 39 laſhes, ſtand an hour in the pillory, and be committed to gaol till the next Anniverſary of Independence. James Steel, was indicted for uttering counterfeit money.

At a Court of Oyer, &c. held at Carliſle, May 22, 1780, Benjamin and James Nugent, for highway robbery; William Richardſon (on two indictments) and James Roberts, both for paſſing forged bills of credit; Margaret Matthews, for burglary; and Sukey, a negro wench, for burning her maſter's barn, with corn in it, received ſentence of death. John Ryan, and William Lumley, charged with paſſing counterfeit paper money, knowing it to be ſuch, were acquitted.

General Thompſon and ſix others, were tried on an indictment of riot, committed in December 1778, at the dwelling of George Stephenſon, Eſq; at Carliſle, and found guilty. John Nealy confeſſed himſelf guilty upon an indictment in manſlaughter, and was burnt in the hand with the letter M.

MR. DUNLAP,

I THINK I may without partiality eſteem myſelf a Whig of the firſt line, yet I find that I differ exceedingly from others who are as high Whigs as myſelf.—When I hear a piece of good news not ſufficiently warranted, I do not fly into tranſport like many others; but on the contrary, feel a preſſing anxiety leſt it ſhould not be true: And when I hear a piece of diſagreeable intelligence that there is ſome reaſon to diſcredit, I do not impoſe it upon myſelf as a duty or mark of Whiggiſm to diſbelieve it wholly; but on the contrary, I give it all the credit it deſerves in my mind, and employ myſelf in concerting meaſures to turn the loſs to an advantage, if it ſhould be true. On this ground, I ſuppoſe Charleſtown taken, and all the garriſon priſoners—What then—Why let every citizen exert himſelf like a man; let the rich throw in their aids, and patronize ſpirited meaſures, either to recruit the army or furniſh the ſupplies: Let ſubſcriptions be opened to encreaſe the bounties for recruits: Let aſſociations be formed to ſupport the credit of the currency, and bring it up to one for forty. Let every man do his duty as he ought—and when the fleet and force of our allies arrive, retaliate the ſtroke and recover the principal with intereſt.

The enemy never yet gained an advantage that did not in the end turn out to their loſs, and the preſent will have the ſame effect.—They are encumbered with a large body of priſoners; and their poſts of Charleſtown and New-York are ſo ſeparated, that we, with the addition of a fleet and army from France, have our choice which we will attack.

That there is ſomething intricate in all the accounts reſpecting Charleſtown, muſt be allowed on all ſides. That the Iris ſhould remain there five days after the place was taken, and bring no particulars, is extraordinary!—Rivington's account, which, he ſays, came by the Iris, is a very looſe one, and no other has yet come out of New-York, notwithſtanding it is eight days ſince the Iris arrived.

Governor Rutledge's letter, dated May 16th, [but does not mention whereſrom,] gives it as his opinion, from all the information he has received, that Charleſtown ſurrendon the 12th; the day of ſurrender according to his letter corroborates with the New York account, but ſtill there is no poſitive intelligence on either ſide.

The enemy it is true could circulate ſuch an account, as well into the country by Emiſſaries from their army, as the Iris could by bringing it to New-York, and they might have a purpoſe to anſwer, by ſo doing. But, let Charleſtown be gone or not, there is a duty for us to do, which we neglect while we ſpend our time, and exhauſt our invention in arguing on probabilities.

To the point at once. Lay aſide conjectures, and let us begin once more to act as we ought to do. Let every man ſtir himſelf according to his abilities. Whiggiſm conſiſts in ſomething more than ſtubbornly diſbelieving ill news, or ſanguinly believing every thing which is pleaſing. Act more and talk leſs. Prepare to meet them any where, and look them in the face and bid them do their worſt.

A ſerious WHIG.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY yeſterday afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, a MULATTO GIRL, who calls herſelf SARAH GROVER, about 17 or 18 years of age, of a ſullen countenance, had on or took with her, one ſtriped purple and white long gown, one dark calicoe ſhort ditto, one green petticoat with white flowers, one white flannel ditto, an black quilted ditto, top'd with blue, one green bonnet, one white linen apron, a pair white linen mitts, one pair of good leather ſhoes, and one or two pair cotton ſtockings. She belongs to a gentleman in Shrewſbury, who having a ſuſpicion of her intending to get to New-York, where ſome of her relations are, ſent her to this city. Whoever apprehends her, and lodges her in any goal, ſo that her maſter can get her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges. JOSEPH BULLOCK.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th inſtant, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-Houſe.

THE Scooner THREE SISTERS, with all her tackle and apparel, being well found and fitted for ſea; burthen about thirty-five tons, no lying at Market-ſtreet Wharf. An Inventory of all the articles may be ſeen the day of ſale.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the COFFEE HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inſtant, at 12 o'clock.

A LEASE of a FRAME HOUSE and LOT, on which it ſtands, (during the life of Mrs. MARY BELL,) ſituate next door to the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, being very ſuitable for a Store or Mechanicks Shop; ſubject to an annual rent of twenty Pounds Pennſylvania Currency.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION:

On Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city.

THE ſchooner HUMMING BIRD, as ſhe now lies at Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH's Wharf, at the Head of Elk. She is Virginia built, mounts 4 carriage guns, and 4 ſwivels, carries about 45 hogſheads of tobacco, is well found, and to be ſold with all her materials as ſhe came from ſea. Inventory of which to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

WANTED,

THE Pennſylvania Packet, for the years 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778. Any perſon having the ſame to diſpoſe off, may have a good price, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN LE TILIER,

In Market-Sreet, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia.

A SMALL aſſortment of the beſt Watch Cryſtals, Main Springs and Fuſee Chains. Alſo about thirty-five thouſand Shiping Shingles.

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lufburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Piſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

WE the ſubſcribers Agents for the ſaid county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Intereſts and Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lufburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Piſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, a Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good houſe and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, a Tract of Land on Hogg Iſland, being 1-3d part of ſaid Iſland, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, a Tract of Wood Land in Blockley Townſhip, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in Lower Merion Townſhip, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, two griſt mills, one ſaw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houſes, all in good order; No. 2, a Tract of Land adjoining the above containing 78 acres with a houſe, &c. No. 3, a Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houſes, a powder mill, a oil mill, and a ſaw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handſome dwelling houſe, ſtore, ſhop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties containing 88 acres, with a brick houſe and ſundry other improvements thereon, late of Joſeph Grieſwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houſes and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, a Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houſes thereon; No. 2, a Lot adjoining the above containing 3 acres, late of Iſaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Chriſtian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Townſhip, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Chriſtopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfeild Townſhip, containing 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above containing 90 acres with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Lufburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joſeph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforeſaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Townſhip, containing about 75 acres, with a good houſe and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeſon:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in Abington Townſhip, containing 100 acres; No. 2, a tract in Abington aforeſaid, about 22 acres lying near the Meeting Houſe, late of Joſhua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three ſtory brick houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres with a houſe thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres with a brick houſe thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 3 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Piſtorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catherine-ſtreet with a two ſtory frame houſe thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catherine-ſtreet, 20 feet front, between Front and Second-ſtreet, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court Houſe at Philadelphia, on the twenty-firſt day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is Sold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money, to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again Sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH, } Agents for
WIL. M'MULLIN, } P. County.

The SALE *to begin at Ten o'Clock.*

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate,

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, tailor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No 5. A lot, wharf and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharf in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Browne, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 8 A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 10. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Parris.

No. 11. A lot of ground and wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons, for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Saulſburry,	8l.	Pennſylv. currency.
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caſdrop, for the wharf,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 12. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Saulſburry.

No. 13. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 14. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Maus and Charles Meredith.

No. 15. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 16. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 18. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of———Adams and co. ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 19. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 235 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 20. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Courthouſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, untill the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Courthouſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH }

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into conſideration the great and increaſing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public ſpirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing ſtill to afflict us with the ſore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the ſeventeenth day of next Auguſt, to be obſerved, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, faſting and prayer.

Alexandria, May 5, 1780.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending TWO NEGRO MEN, viz. Dick, a likely fellow, about 25 or 26 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide his face, being his country mark, ſpeaks very little Engliſh. Tom, about 30 years old, is a very likely, luſty fellow, taller than Dick, has loſt two of his upper fore teeth, has a number of curious flouriſhes, or artificial cuts, on one of his arms, being his country mark. They are notorious offenders, and were taken from the jail at Northampton county, in Pennſylvania, by a certain Levy Tolbert, from whom they made their eſcape about twelve miles from Reading, on the night of the 14th of October laſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroes, and ſecures them in any jail, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have One Hundred Pounds reward, or Fifty Pounds for either of them, and if brought to Alexandria, the above reward, by me

MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. As they are artful fellows, it is earneſtly requeſted, that if they are apprehended, particular care may be taken to prevent them from making their eſcape.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1780.

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, that underſtands houſe work, and has three and half years to ſerve, to be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, in Almond-ſtreet. RICHARD TITTERMARY.

THE Proprietors in the Illinois and Ouabach Land Companies, are particularly requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, to be held on Monday the 26th day of June next, at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, at ſix o'clock in the evening, when buſineſs of importance will come before them, to be conſidered agreeable to articles of union, &c. of the 29th of laſt April.

BARNARD GRATZ, Sec.

TO BE LET,

PART of an HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLING, ſituate on the main ſtreet, the lower end of Germantown, ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a Gentleman. Enquire of SOLOMON WHITE in Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

Shoe Chapes and Tongues,

MADE AND SOLD by

JOHN NICHOLSON,

In Front-ſtreet near the Draw Bridge,

WHERE now may be had any patron, and is on hand upwards of one hundred dozen, plain and the neateſt of patrons, both ſhoe and knee, by the groce or dozen.

May 23.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

L O S T,

THE following LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of ſaddle bags, on the 23d of March at Paramus, in New-Jerſey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that poſt, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane.

No. 1398 for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778, Payable to Joſiah Crane, Hook, and Mattnias Keutſch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all perſons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are deſired to ſtop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handſome reward will be given.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of the city, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

RACHAEL TAYLOR, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of good

TURPENTINE,

For Caſh only.

Enquire of Benjamin G. Eyre.

A CHILD STOLEN,

On the evening of the 3d inſtant.

A certain JANE HILDER, left her reſidence in Grey's-Alley, and at ſame time inveigled a Negro Boy away with her, named JAMES DORIS. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe has left the city in ſome ſhallop going to Maryland or New-Jerſey, or veſſel bound to ſea. Jane Hilder is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 50 years of age, thin viſſage, and much ſwelled by the dropſy and grey headed. The child is near ſeven years of age, and marked on the back part of his head by a burn, which is bare about the ſize of a penny. It is expected her deſign is to ſell the boy; and as the iniquity is glaring and calls for the attention of the humane, thoſe who may diſcover the perpetrator and ſecures her, or recovers the child on behalf of his afflicted mother, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by applying to the Printer.

June 5, 1780.

To be RENTED,

A GENTEEL HOUSE,

In Front-ſtreet below the Drawbridge,

Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue,*

On TUESDAY next, the 13th inſtant, between the hours of XII and I o'Clock, at the Merchants COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE SHOONER CHANCE, as ſhe came from ſea, now lying at Arch-ſtreet Wharf, carries 100 hogſheads of tobacco, and is well found, mounts 8 four pound cannon, with carriages, tackle, ammunition and ſtores, as per inventory to be ſeen at the Coffee houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Currency or Loan-Office Certificates.

A TRACT of LAND of 500 acres, on the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehana, within ten miles from Sunbury, exceeding well timbered with white oak and hickory; about 100 acres of well watered meadow may be made with very little trouble. A good title will be given. For further particulars enquire of JOHN LUKENS, Eſq; at the corner of Seventh and Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. There has been Four Dollars per acre offered for ſaid land, eight years ago.

June 8.

Nicetown, in the Northern Liberties, May 13.

WAS taken up, a Black HORSE, ſix years old, about ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANTHONY HUBBURT.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, ſituate about three miles below Oldman's Creek, Salem county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, the greateſt part of which is ſwamp, well timbered, and within a mile of a good landing on the river Delaware.

Four hundred acres of March, ſituate on Hope Creek, below Alloway's Creek, in Salem county aforeſaid, bounded by the ſaid river Delaware.

And eleven hundred acres of Land, ſituate on Paſaick river, about ſix miles from Morris-Town, and twenty-two from Elizabeth-Town. This tract has a large quantity of timber on it, and the greateſt part is capable of being made into excellent meadow. For terms apply to

PETER MILLER.

WANTED to Hire,

A SERVANT BOY or MAN, who can be well recommended, and who has been uſed to houſe work, and waiting upon a table. Good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1780

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber living in Water-ſtreet, between Vine and Race ſtreets, the firſt of June (inſtant) from off the Commons of this city, two Red COWS the one ſuppoſed to be eight years old, ſome white in her forehead, her feet and udder white alſo, a white ſpot upon her rump, and was in good order; the other of a ſmall ſize, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old, large horns, ſome white on her forehead, a brown udder. If ſtolen, on ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS each for the Cows only, and all reaſonable charges.

JACOB BRIGHT.

Nicetown, Northern Liberties, May 21, 1780.

WAS taken up a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane, and ſtar in her face, about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away,

JACOB LANDENBERGER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Moore's-town, Burlington county Weſt New Jerſey, a large light coloured bay HORSE near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, paces and trots, but inclines moſtly to the pace, branded with the letter I on his near ſhoulder and thigh, and has no natural mark. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall ſized, pock marked man, with a light blue coat, who will probably endeavour to diſpoſe of the horſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the horſe may be reſtored to the owner, or give information thereof to WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

Bookſeller and Stationer,

In Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of writing paper by the ream Quills of the beſt quality, ſealingwax, wafers, ſlate and ſlate pencils by the hundred; warranted inkpowder and ready made ink, pocket books by the dozen with ſlate paper or without, playing cards, inkborns Dilworth's ſpelling books, New-England and Manſon's primmers, by the hundred or ſmaller quantity, teſtaments, waſte books, journals, ledgers, orderly books, receipt books, memorandum books, log books, cartridge paper, wrapping paper, a large quantity of Bookbinders paſtboards &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He likewiſe receives books on commiſſion. The higheſt price is given for clean linen and cotton rags.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

A VARIETY of GOODS ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlaſtings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as uſual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

HAGUE, March 23.

The memorial which the Chevalier York, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty, furniſhed to the States General the 21ſt of this month, is as follows:

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

THE King my maſter has always cultivated the friendſhip of Your High Mightineſſes; hath always looked upon the alliance that ſubſiſts between the two nations as founded on the wiſeſt principles and the moſt eſſential to their mutual intereſt, the chief objects of this alliance, built on the immutable baſis of a common intereſt, are the ſafety and proſperity of the two ſtates; the maintainance of the public tranquility, and the preſervation of that juſt ballance which the ambitious policy of the Houſe of Bourbon has ſo often diſturbed.

When the Court of Verſailles, in direct violation of public faith and the common rights of all Sovereigns, had broken the peace by a league formed with his Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects, avowed and formerly declared by the Marquis de Noailles; and when France ſhewed her deſigns, by her immence preparations, to annihilate the maritime power of England; the King might have expected that your High Mightineſſes, too much enlightened not to diſcern that the ſafety of the republic is cloſely connected with that of Great Britain, would have haſtened to his aſſiſtance. One of his Majeſty's firſt care was to acquaint your High Mightineſſes with every circumſtance of this unjuſt war; and in the critical ſituation in which his Majeſty was; he did not forget the intereſt of his ancient allies, but, on the contrary, teſtified his the ſincereſt deſire to form the commerce and free navigation of the republic, as much as the ſafety of his people would permit. He even diſſited for a long time to demand the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty; thus fulfilling his engagements without claiming the accompliſhment of thoſe of your High Mightineſſes. The claim was not made till after the united force of France and Spain ſhewed itſelf ready to fall upon England, and to attempt an invaſion by the aſſiſtance of a formidable fleet. Although the kings enemies were fruſtrated in that enterprize, yet they meditate the ſame deſign; and it is by the expreſs order of his Majeſty that the underſigned, renews herein in the moſt formal manner the demand of the ſuccours ſtipulated by different treaties, and particularly that of the year 1716.

Hitherto your High Mightineſſes have kept ſilence on ſo eſſential an article, whilſt they have inſiſted on a forced interpretation of the Treaty of Commerce of the year 1674, againſt the abuſe of which Great Britain hath at all times protected. This interpretation cannot be reconciled with the clear and preciſe ſtipulations of the ſecret article in the Treaty of peace in the ſame year. An article of a Treaty of commerce cannot be annulled by ſo eſſential an article of a Treaty of Peace, and both are expreſly comprehended in the principal Treaty of Alliance of 1678, by which your High Mightineſſes are obliged to furniſh his Majeſty with the ſuccours that he claims. They (the ſtates) are too juſt and too wiſe not to perceive that all the engagements between the two powers ought to be mutually and reciprocally obſerved, and they bind the contracting parties, although contracted at different periods. This inconteſtible principle applies here the more forcibly, as the Treaties of 1716 renew all the former engagements between the crown of England and the republic, and, as it were, incorporates them together.

Beſides the under-ſigned had orders to declare to your High Mightineſſes that he is ready to enter with them into a conference to regulate, in a friendly manner, every thing that may be neceſſary to avoid a miſunderſtanding, and prevent every diſagreeable incident in concerting meaſures equitable and advantageous to the reſpective ſubjects. This friendly overture has been refuſed in a manner as unexpected as it was extraordinary, and unuſual between friendly powers. And, without paying any attention to the repeated repreſentations, as well public as in ſecret, in regard to convoys, your High Mightineſſes have not only granted thoſe convoys to different kinds of warlike ſtores, but have expreſly decreed that a certain number of men of war ſhould be ready to convoy, in future, every kind of warlike ſtores deſtined to the ports of France; and, that, even at the time when the ſubjects of the republic enjoy a free and ample liberty of commerce by virtue of the ſaid Treaties, even far beyond what the law of nations grant to neutral powers.

This reſolution, and the orders given to Rear Admiral Count de Byland, forcibly to oppoſe the ſearching of merchants ſhips, hath given ground to an event which his Majeſty would have ſtrongly deſired to have prevented; but it is notorious that that Admiral, in conſequence of his inſtructions, fired firſt on the boats which carried Engliſh colours, and were ſent to viſit them in the manner preſcribed by the Treaty of 1674. This was then a manifeſt aggreſſion, a direct

isolation, of the same Treaty which their High Mightinesses seem to regard as the most sacred of all. His Majesty hath made already repeated representations on the necessity and justice of this search, practiced in all like circumstances and fully authorised by the Treaty. It was known in London, that there were in the Texel several ships laden with naval military stores, particularly with masts and timber for ship building, ready to sail for France, either in the train, or under a Duch convoy. The event but too well proved the truth of these informations, since those very ships were found under convoy; the greatest part of them escaped, and carried to France those efficacious supplies of which she stood so much in need. Whilst your High Mightinesses thus assisted the King's enemies, in favouring the transportation of these succours, you imposed a heavy fine on the subjects of the republic, to prevent their carrying any provisions to Gibraltar, although that place was comprized in the general guaranty of all the British possessions in Europe; and although, at the same time, Spain had troubled the commerce of the republic, in an outrageous and unexemplary manner.

It is not only on these occasions that the conduct of your High Mightinesses towards the King, and towards his enemies, forms a contract in a very striking manner to the eyes of the impartial world. No one is ignorant of what passed in the too well known affair of Paul Jones; the shelter afforded to that pirate was directly contrary to the Treaty of Breda in 1667, and to the very placard, of your High Mightinesses of 1756. Moreover, although your High Mightinesses hath kept, and still keeps an absolute silence on his Majesty's just demands, you have hastened, at the simple requisition of the King's enemies, to assure them of an absolute and unlimited neutrality, without any exceptions of the antient engagements of the republic, founded on the most solemn Treaties. Yet the King is willing to persuade himself that all that hath passed is to be the less attributed to the real disposition of your High Mightinesses than to the artifices of his enemies, who, after they had sown discord amongst the members of the state, seek, by alternate menaces and prayers, to animate them against their natural ally.

His Majesty cannot belive your High Mightinesses have resolved to abandon a system which the republic hath followed with so much glory and success for above a century.

But if such was your High Mightinesses resolutions; if you were determined to quit the alliance with Great-Britain, by refusing to fulfil your engagements; this resolution will give birth to a new state of affairs. The King will see that change with a sensible regret; but the consequences which will follow will be necessary and inevitable. If by an act of your High Mightinesses, the republic ceases to be allied to his Majesty, the relation between the two countries will be totally changed; and they will have no other connections, no other ties, than those which subsist between friendly and neutral powers. Every Treaty being reciprocal, if your High Mightinesses will not fulfill your engagements, the consequence must be that those of the King will cease to be binding.

It is in partaking these incontestable principles that his Majesty has ordered the under-signed to declare to your High Mightinesses, in the most friendly and at the same time in the most serious manner that if, contrary to his expectation, your High Mightinesses do not give in three weeks from the day of presenting this memorial, a satisfactory answer, touching the succours claimed for eight months; his Majesty will regard that conduct as an abandonment of the alliance on your High Mightinesses part; and will no longer behold the United Provinces than on the footing of other neutral powers, not privileged by Treaties; and consequently will cause a suspension provisionally, and untill further orders in regard to your subjects of every particular stipulation of the Treaties between the two nations, principally that of 1674,—and confine himself entirely to the general principles of the law of nations, which ought to serve as a rule between neutral unprivileged powers.

DONE at the Hague, the 21st of March, 1780.

Signed Chevalier YORKE.

BREST, March 12.

THE works at this port are continued with great activity. Many workmen are arrived here from other ports, to dispatch the repairing and fitting out of the ships destined for America. Several brass cannon, 48 pounders, have been taken from the batteries of this port, and placed on board the Royal Louis, of 100 guns, on board of which the Comte Du Chaffault will hoist his flag. The Conquerant of 74 guns, belonging to the squadron under Count de Guichen, and forced into port by stress of weather, will sail with the above division destined for America.

HAGUE, MARCH 29. The Deputies of the States of the province of Holland, have delivered unto the Assembly of the States General, their opinion concerning the requisition of the Court of Great-Britain, of the stipulated succours; which is in substance as follows: --"That having considered the two Memorials presented by Sir Joseph York, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Great-Britain, in which he claims the succours stipulated by treaty, their Noble and High Mightinesses have found that the guarantee and the succours stipulated and promised by all the treaties of alliance now existing between this Republic and the Crown of Great-Britain, are only confined in the most explicit manner to the limits of Europe, as it is evidently and clearly expressed in the second article of the treaty of 1678, in the following words:

"The whole, however, within the extent of Europe only;" which has been confirmed, and finally ratified by the separate article of the treaty of the 8th of January, 1717. That it is incontestible that the present war began in America, and that its extension and communication to Europe, cannot be considered otherwise than an accessary event to those primitive troubles; and that it thus cannot be said, that the case of the alliance (*Casus fœderis*) is in any respect applicable to the present war. That from these motivrs, it is further their opinion, that their High Mightiness may excuse themselves from granting the succours required by the said Ambassador in his two Memorials."

The States of the province of Friezland have come to the same resolution.

HAGUE, MARCH 30. We find that the States General have, by their Agent, Mr Vanden Burgh Van Spierings Hock, given the following provisional answer to the English Ambassador's Memorial: "That their High Mightinesses are very desirous to coincide with the wishes of his Britannic Majesty, by giving a positive answer to the Memorial delivered by his Ambassador, but that their High Mightinesses foresee, that from the nature of the government of the Republic, it is impossible to return an answer in three weeks time, as the Memorial must be deliberated upon by the different provinces, and their resolutions waited for. That their High Mightinesses are assured his Majesty would not wish rigorously to keep to the beforementioned time, that their High Mightinesses might be able to conclude upon an answer in a manner conformable to the constitution of the Republic, in which they had no right to make any alteration, and they promise to accelerate the deliberations upon that head as much as possible." It is further said, that the English Ambassador having read this answer, excused himself from accepting it, on account of the King his Masters's orders, but said he did not doubt but that the representations which Count Welderen had orders to make to his Court would entirely fulfil the intentions of their High Mightinesses. It is also said, that Sir Joseph Yorke, communicated this his answer to the States General on the 28th of this month in a conference.

LONDON, March 30.

Holland is at present in a most critical situation:---A few days before the packet sailed, the French Ambassador presented a memorial to the States General, insisting, in the most preremptory manner, upon an immediate declaration of war against England. The late affairs with Count Byland is treated in terms of severe reprehension by the French, as if it was pre-concerted between the English and the Dutch only with a view of keeping up a proposed neutrality. A very short time was given for the States to return an answer, which, if not satisfactory to France, she would, without any further loss of time, proceed to open hostilities against Holland.

If Holland should declare in favour of England, a general war in Europe will inevitably take place; the Emperor is already exatperated against the Dutch, on account of some points of commerce which they may have infringed, and if he takes arms against them, their ally, the King of Prussia, will appear in their favour.

APRIL 4. Our grand channel fleet for the ensuing summer, will receive a reinforcement from the enemy, of seven sail of the line of their best ships, and nine frigates and sloops, which are no despicable armament of themselves, though our successes have been so much decried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, April 6. Agreed to the report of the resolution of yesterday on the supply. That 87,718l. be granted for maintaining Chelsea Hospital, 6,999l. for making new roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, 33,356l. for additional new raised levies, 3179l. for Colonel Holroyd's new raised troops of dragoons; 3179l. for Colonel Ramsford's; 3169l. for Colonel Humberstone's. And 8623l. for Colonel Fullerton's.

BOSTON, May 25.

Sunday last arrived here after a short cruize, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermoine, commanded by M. la Touche, who made a visit to Penobscot, and took a near view of the British fort at Baggaduce. The Nautilus and Albany, under the command of the infamous Mowatt, who burnt Falmouth, were at anchor without the fort, but upon the approach of the Hermoine, immediately retired behind it. The Hermoine first appeared under British colours, which they did not chuse to trust, and afterwards fired a gun of defiance, which they did not dare to accept. The presence of this frigate, under so brave and active a commander, is no inconsiderable addition to the security of our trade.

We are well informed that Captain la Touche has taken 6 British privateers and 5 merchantmen since the commencement of the war. Among the first, two were taken together, each of more than 20 guns; one of which mounting 22 guns, was fitted out by some ladies of quality in England, and named the Ladies Resolution.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Pennsylvania.*

Thursday, June 1, 1780.

WHEREAS the exigencies which may arise in a state of war, are frequently of a nature that require such sudden and extraordinary exertions, as are impossible for the Legislative Body to provide for by the ordinary course of law: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That during the recess of this House, should the circumstances of the war make it necessary, the President or Vice-President in Council, be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to declare Martial Law, so far as the same may be conducive to the public security, and to the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre, Martinique, dated, April 24, 1780.

"I shall just give you a small sketch of the war in these seas, four weeks ago, we had a reinforcement from France, consisting of 16 Ships of the line, 4 rigates, and about 80 transports, having on board 6000 troops; this makes us very strong; we have now 23 line of battle ships, and only one of 50 guns, all the rest from 80 to 64. The fleet that is commanded by Admiral Rodney, consists of 22 line of battle ships, amongst which is 4 fifties, and several of those ships came from Europe with the Admiral, in short, they only make a figure; they are leaky, insomuch, that they can hardly be kept above water, both the fleets I saw the 16th instant in sight of each other, and on the 17th they had a skirmish for about two hours and a half or three hours, the particulars of which we have not heard, both fleets are now out. The French squadron is commanded by Gen. De Bouline, and is thought will strike some great blow before they come in again."

THE CRISIS, No IX.

HAD America pursued her advantages with half the spirit she resisted her misfortunes, she would, before now, have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of soft tranquility she rested on her hopes, and adversity only has convulsed her into action. Whether subtilty or sincerity at the close of the last year, induced the enemy to an appearance for peace, is a point not material to know; it is sufficient that we see the effects it has had on our politics, and that we sternly rise to resent the delusion.

The war on the part of America, has been a war of natural feelings. Brave in distress; serene in conquest; drowsy when at rest; and in every situation generously disposed to peace. A dangerous calm, and the most heightened zeal, have, as circumstances varied, succeeded each other. Every passion, but that of despair, has been called to a tour of duty; and so mistaken has been the enemy of our abilities and disposition, that when she supposed us conquered, we rose the conquerors. The extention of the United States, and the variety of their resources; the universality of their cause, the quick operation of their feelings, and the similarity of their sentiments, have, in every trying situation, produced a something, which favoured by Providence, and pursued with ardour, has accomplished in an instant the business of a campaign. We have never deliberately sought victory, but snatched it; and bravely undone in an hour, the plotted operations of a season.

The reported fate of Charlestown, like the misfortunes of seventy-six, has at last called forth a spirit, and kindled up a flame, which perhaps no other event could have produced. If the enemy has circulated a falsehood, they have unwisely aggravated us into life, and if they have they have told us a truth, they have unintentionally done us a service. We were returning with folded arms from the fatigues of war and thinking, and fitting luxurely down to enjoy repose. The dependence that has been put upon Charlestown, threw a drowsiness over America. We looked on the business done—the conflict over—the matter settled, or that all which remained unfinished would follow of itself. In this state of dangerous relax, exposed to the poisonous infusions of the enemy, and having no common danger to attract our attention, we were extinguishing by stages the ardour we began with, and surrendering by peacemeals the virtue that defended us.

Afflicting as the loss of Charlestown may be, yet if it universally rose us from the slumber of a twelve months past, and renew in us the spirit of former days, it will produce an advantage more important than its loss. America ever is what she states herself to be. Governed by sentiment, and acting her own mind, she becomes as she pleases the victor or the victim.

It is not the conquest of towns, nor the accidental capture of garrisons, that can reduce a country so extensive as this. The sufferings of one part can ever be relieved by the exertions of another, and there is no situation the enemy can be in, that does not afford to us, the same advantages she seeks herself. By dividing her force, she leaves every post attackable. It is a mode of war, that carries with it a confession of weakness, and goes on the principle of distress, rather than conquest.

The decline of the enemy is visible not only in their operations but their plans; Charles-town originally made but a secondary object in their system of attack, and it is now become their principal one, because they have not been able to succeed else where. It would have carried a cowardly appearance in Europe, had they formed their grand expedition in seventy-six, against a part of the Continent, where there was no army, or not a sufficient one to oppose them; but falling year after year, in their impression here, and to the eastward and northward, they deserted their first capital design, and prudently contenting themselves with what they can get, give a flourish of honor to conceal disgrace.

But this piece meal work is not conquering the Continent. It is discredit in them to attempt it, and in us to suffer it. It is now full time to put an end to a war of aggravations, which on one side, has no possible object, and on the other, has every inducement which honor, interest, safety and happiness, can inspire. If we suffer them much longer to remain among us, we shall become as bad as themselves. An association of vices will reduce us more than the sword. A nation hardened in the practice of iniquity, knows better how to profit by it, than a young country newly corrupted. We are not a match for them in the line of advantageous guilt, nor they to us, on the principles we bravely set out with. Our first days were our days of honor. They have marked the character of America whereever the story of her wars are told; and convinced of this, we have nothing to do, but wisely and unitedly to tread the well known track.

The progress of a war, is often as ruinous to individuals, as the issue of it is to a nation; and it is not only necessary that our force be such, that we be conquerors in the end, but that by timely exertions, we be secure in the interim. The present campaign will afford an opportunity which has never presented itself before, and the preparation for it, are equally necessary, whether Charles-town stand or fall. Suppose the first, it is in that case, only a failure of the enemy, not a defeat. All the conquest a besieged town can hope for, is not to be conquered; and compelling an enemy to raise the siege is to the besieged a victory. But there must be a probability amounting almost to certainty, that would justify a garrison marching out to attack a retreat. Therefore should Charles-town not be taken, and the enemy abandon the siege, every other part of the Continent should prepare to meet them; and on the contrary, should it be taken, the same preparations are necessary, to balance the loss, and put ourselves in a condition to co operate with our allies, immediately on their arrival.

We are not now fighting our battles alone, as we were in seventy-six. England, from a malicious disposition to America, has not only not declared war against France and Spain, but the better to prosecute her passions here, has afforded those Powers no military object, and avoids them, to distress us. She will suffer her West India Islands to be overrun by France, and her southern settlements taken by Spain, rather than quit the object that gratifies revenge. This conduct, on the part of Britain, has pointed out the propriety of France sending a naval and land force to co-operate with America on the spot.

Their arrival cannot be very distant, nor the ravages of the enemy long. In the mean time the part necessary to us, needs no illustration. The recruiting the army, and the procuring the supplies, are the two things needful, and a capture of either of the enemy's divisions, will restore to America peace and plenty.

At a Crisis, big, like the present, with expectation and events, the whole country is called to unanimity and exertion. Not an ability ought now to sleep that can produce but a mite to the general good, nor even a whisper suffered to pass that militates against it. The necessity of the case, and the importance of the consequences, admit no delay from a friend, no apology from an enemy. To spare now, would be the height of extravagance, and to consult present ease, would sacrifice it, perhaps, for ever.

America, rich in patriotism and produce, can want neither men nor supplies, when a serious necessity calls them forth. The slow operation of taxes, owing to the extensiveness of collection, and their depreciated value before they arrived in the Treasury, have, in many instances, thrown a burthen upon Government, which has been artfully interpreted by the enemy into a general decline throughout the country. Yet this, inconvenient as it may at first appear, is not only remediable, but may be turned to an immediate advantage, for it makes no real difference, whether a certain number of men, or company of militia, (and in this country every man is a militia man are directed by law, to send a recruit at their own expence, or whether a tax is laid on them for that purpose and the man hired by government afterwards. The first, if there is any difference, is both cheapest and best, because it saves the expence which would attend collecting it as a tax. and brings the man sooner into the field, than the modes of recruiting formerly used: And on this principle, a law has been passed in this State, for recruiting two men from each company of militia, which will add upwards to a thousand to the force of the country. But the flame, which has broke forth in this City, since the report from New-York, of the loss of Charlestown, not only does honor to the place, but like the blaze of seventy-six, will kindle into action, the scattered sparks throughout America.

The valour of a country may be learned by the bravery of its soldiery, and the general cost of its inhabitants, but confidence of success is best discovered by the active measures pursued by men of property; and when the spirit of enterprize becomes so universal, as to act at once on all ranks of men, a war may then, and not till then, be stiled truly popular.

In seventy-six the ardour of the enterprising part was considerally checked by the real revolt of some, and the coolness of others. But in the present case there is a firmness in the substance and property of the country to the public cause. An association has been entered into by the merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and support the new State money at the value of gold and silver; a measure, which, while it does them honour, will likewise contribute to their interest, by rendering the operations of the campaign convenient and effectual.

Neither has the spirit of exertion stopt here. A voluntary subscription is likewise began to raise a fund of hard money, to be given as bounties to fill up the full quota of the Pennsylvania line. It has been the remark of the enemy, that every thing in America has been done by the force of government; but when she sees the individuals throwing in their voluntary aids, and facilitating the public measures in concert with the established powers of the country, it will convince her that the cause of America stands not on the will of a few but on the broad foundation of property and popularity.

Thus aided and thus supported, disaffection will decline, and the withered head of tyranny expire in America. The ravages of the enemy will be short and limited, and like all their former ones will produce a victory over themselves.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the present state of public affairs, it may be necessary to make extraordinary exertions for the supply of the army, and supporting other measures which may be adopted for the safety and security of the State in its freedom and independence; and it will be just and reasonable that, in the execution of such measures, a discrimination should be made between those who have manifested their attachment to their country, in the present contest with Great-Britain, and those of a contrary character: Whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons who have shewn their allegiance to the State, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the King of Great Britain, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be produced on the shortest notice: And to all persons who have lost their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give such assurances, so as to obtain certificates, or they may be in danger of losing the indulgence and distinction to which they are justly entitled.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, June 6 1780.

WHEREAS the residence of the wives and children of those persons who have joined the enemy, has at all times proved inconvenient to the public interests, in consequence of the correspondence and intercourse which has been constantly preserved; and as it is now become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at:

Resolved, That public notice be given to such persons, that they depart this State within ten days,- - and any of them remaining after that time, will not be deemed as entitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded against as enemies of the State.

Resolved, That any person bringing from, or carrying any letters to New-York, or other place in the possession of the enemy, unless the same shall be inspected by some member of this Board or of the Continental Board of War, or Commissary of Prisoners, and such inspection endorsed on the outside of said letter, be proceeded against as offenders; and that it be recommended to any person discovering such practice, to apprehend the delinquent, and take him or her before any Justice of the Peace, who is directed to commit him or her to prison, till the farther order of this Board.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The General Assembly of this State broke up the first instant, having passed a law for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress of the eighteenth of March last, provided a majority of the other States concur therein. And also the following Acts, viz.

I. An Act for suspending the Tender Law, until the next sitting of the House.

II. An Act for the greater ease of the militia and providing for the public defence, by drawing two men from every company of militia in this State.

III. An Act for supplying the army with provisions in its present exigency.

IV. An Act for extending the powers of the Auditors of Accounts; by which they are enabled to issue execution against the body and effects of any public defaulter. And by the same law the fines upon the refusing the office of collecting the taxes is raised to One thousand pounds. Besides other Acts of a less public nature.

The session was conducted with great unanimity, and just as the House was rising, letters from the Honorable Committee of Congress at camp, and from His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived officially, declaring the expectation of a powerful succour against the common enemy, and recommending the vesting the executive authority, with extraordinary powers during the recess of the House, a recommendation with which the House, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, immediately complied.

The Members then having solemnly engaged to each other, to use their utmost influence to forward the several public measures now adopted, and also the payment of the taxes, the House adjourned to the first of September, at which time, or before if called together, they agreed to give their punctual attendance.

The Executive Council immediately appointed the necessary officers to carry the above measures into effect; and we have the pleasure to inform the public, that the officers of the militia in this city unanimously agreed to furnish the men required of them with all possible expedition. The men raised by virtue of this law in the city and county of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, will amount to upwards of five hundred, and are to serve under General Washington to the fifteenth of January;—those raised in the other counties are for the protection of the frontiers, now harrassed by the savages, unless otherwise called for.

On the 22d of last month, left Sandy-Hook, under convoy of the Thames frigate, several transports with three Hessian regiments on board, bound for Quebec.

Capt. Truxton took and brought in with him the brig Clyde, Capt Fletcher, with 130 hogsheads of rum on board; she was bound from Tortola for New-York.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

WE, the subscribers, Officers of Government, being desirous to give our full approbation and credit to the money emitted by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the twenty fifth day of March last, do agree and solemnly pledge our honour to receive the same, in all payments as gold and silver.

Joseph Reed, President; William Moore, Vice-President; John Lacey, jun. Joseph Gardner, John Hambright, Thomas Scott, Jacob Arndt, Members of Council; T. Matlack, Secretary; John Ord, Plunket Fleeson, Isaac Howell, David Kennedy, William Rush, Benjamin Paschall, William Adcock, Justices of the Peace; Samuel Miles, Joseph Dean, J. Miller, John Purviance, Auditors of Accounts; Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice; George Bryan fourth Justice of the Supreme Court; James Searle, Jared Ingersoll, Frederick A. Muhlenburgh; Delegates in Congress; Jonathan Sergeant, A. W. General; J. B. Smith, Prothonatdry Com. Pleas; Andrew Robeson, Reg. Admiralty; William Bradford, jun. Reg. Court of Appeals; John Morris, jun. Reg. of Deeds; John Haley, Clerk of Sessions; Frederick Phile, Naval Officer; Edward Burd, Prothonotary Sup. Court; Ephraim Bonham, Frederick Hagner, William Bonham, Benjamin Dungan, Sub Lieutenants; Francis Hopkinson, Judge of Admiralty; John Armstrong, Delegate in Congress; James Claypoole, Sheriff, William Henry, Lieutenant of the city; Matthew Clarkson, Marshal of the Admiralty. Thomas Paine, Clerk of the General Assembly.

The underwritten Practitioners of the Law, agree and pledge themselves as above.

James Wilson, Asheton Humphreys, G. North, George Campbell, Henry Osborne, John Vannost, William Lewis.

WE the Subscribers, Merchants, Traders, and others of the city of Philadelphia, sensible that at this juncture, We cannot render a more grateful or important service to our country, than in promoting by every means in our power, the free circulation of the Paper Money, emitted in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act "for striking the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds "in Bills of Credit, for the present support of the army, "and for establishing a fund for the certain redemption "of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And being perfectly satisfied, that the security proposed by the Legislature (in the said Act) is fully sufficient for its redemption, do hereby agree to receive the said money in all payments whatsoever, as of equal value of gold and silver, and to sell freely and without reserve, any goods which we now or hereafter may have for the same.

Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt and co. Meredith and Clymer, Blair M'Clenaghan, Hugh Shiell, John Nixon, William Richards, Mease and Caldwell, John Dunlap, John Donaldson, Thomas Leiper, David Duncan, William Alricks, Francis C. Hassenclever, Thomas Fitz Simons, Peter Whiteside and co. Manuel Eyre, Gerardus Clarkson, William Hall, Andrew Tybout, Richard Humphreys, James White, George Henry, Ephraim Blaine, David Lenox, Francis Nichols, John Benezet, Cox and Laurence, Sam. Cad. Morris and co. Paul Fooks, George Meade, John Wilcocks. Sharp Delany, Thomas Irwin, Joseph Carson, James Ash, John Mease, John Shee, Budden and Laurence, Isaac Wikoff, James Crawford, John Pringle, Bertly Shee, Samuel Inglis, Mathew Irwin, William Semple, William Turnbull, Jacob Morris, Andrew and Hugh Hodge, Andrew Hodge, Sen. Michael Hillegas, Isaac Melchior, Melchior and Vandeeren, Peters jun. Nathan Bush, Jacob Laverswyler, A. Forsyth, John Rupp, Robert Werr, Peter Paris, S. and C. St, William Will, J. Pickering, Jacob Scott, Philip Boehm, David Schaffer, David Schaffer Jun. Schaffer, Isaac Moses, Lewis Farmer

Want of room obliges us to leave out the names of many subscribers, which shall be inserted in a future paper.

ETERNAL thanks be given to Mr. James Rivington, Printer of the Royal Gazette of New York. I take him to be a most excellent citizen of America disguised under the cloak of a hunger-starved author from England. He has discovered that we are supine in our councils, neglectful in execution, and heavy in arms. He has thought it convenient to take us out of this lethargy, and has published the particulars of the surrender of Charlestown; he fixed the date of it on the 12th of last. This fable, was not very well adorned, for honest Mr. Rivington understands far better how to affix a falsehood than how to prove it; however we believe the fact honestly, being yet innocent enough as to think that the English corruption has not been so far as to prostitute the character of authority to the fictions of an individual. We plainly believed him, and immediately beginning to arm, we raised the militia, completed our regiments, and subscribed on all sides to supply our army. Our ladies, whom I ought to have mentioned the first, give us a general example of patriotism and disinterestment; in short, he published in due time, has rendered us all our activity and energy. Eternal thanks be given to Mr. James Rivington, Printer of the Royal Gazette of New-York, and to his most Excellent Majesty the King of Great Britain.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 22d day of June next, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the Clyde, and her cargo, burthen about 70 tons, lately commanded by Moses Fletcher; taken at sea on her late intended voyage from Montserrat to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Thomas Truxton, George M'Aroy, and David Coats, (*qui tam*, &c.) to the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any other persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

June 7. *By order of the Judge,*
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

DESERTED

From the Detachment, of the regiment of artillery artificers, at Washingtonsburgh, the 21st of May

WILLIAM SIMPSON, by trade a shoemaker, a native of Ireland, about thirty-five years of age, five feet, eight inches high, light complexion, short light brown hair, speaks quick; he went off in his regimental coat, blue faced with red. Whoever apprehends and confines said deserter, so that he may be returned to the regiment again, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to the Commissary General of Military Stores Office, in Philadelphia.

WANTED to Purchase,

A SMALL Plantation, on or near the river Schuylkill, or some of its branches, or upon any other river or creek, provide the land be good, and in a good neighbourhood; at the distance of five to forty, or fifty miles from Philadelphia, and to be entered upon for the time in the present year; an orchard or garden would be agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

SIXTY Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a Cow Herd off the Common, the 29th of May, a Black, middle sized, fresh milch COW, about 6 years old, a piece out of the near ear and branded on the horns J. HAWORTH. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to the subscriber near to the Porter Brewery in Water-street, betwixt Race and Vine streets, or gives information thereof, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN HAWORTH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Cape May an APPRENTICE LAD fifteen years of age, a fresh complexion, light coloured hair, had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, striped woollen shirt, a pair of flannel trowsers, he carried away two new shirts of his Master's. Whoever takes up said ran away, and procures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid,

DARIUS CORSON.

WAS detected with a soldier in the Barracks, supposed to be stolen, a green shagreen cased silver WATCH, the number not known, makers name WILLIAM GORDON, London. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

JONATHAN PUGH,
Adjutant of Invalid Regiment.

May 5.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Fedryffren township, Chester county, the 10th instant May, a small sorrel HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter W, a small star and shod before. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ROWLAND.

LONDON.

T ORD MOUNTSTEWART, who is going r, Ambaſſador to the Court of Turin, has the greateſt hipage, and will make the moſt conſiderable figure of s Ambaſſador for many years paſt. Great part of his dſhip's ſuite is to follow him; but in the train that t with him on Monday laſt from London, he had upds of thirty horſes. His Lordſhip takes Lady Mountwart, his eldeſt ſon, and two of his daughters, a great mber of ſervants, thoſe for her Ladyſhip being all Enſh, ſeven elegant carriages, four running footmen, &c. 7. His Lordſhip has the privilege of going through ſtance.

Extract of a letter from Preſton.

"You will have heard before this of the different mobs t have aſſembled in this neighbourhood to deſtroy the ton ſpinning machines, which I think they have very r completed, except Mr Watſon's of Preſton, which ll holds out againſt them. They were beat off yeſterly, and ſome of them made priſoners; but are expected ain this afternoon to the number of 5000. God knows w it will end, but numbers are likely to looſe their lives both ſides. People are ſhifting the moſt valuable part their effects, and from the reſiſtance made againſt them ny are afraid they will ſet fire to the town. I ſuppoſe ey have done near 15,000l. damage, and many people o were living very well, have loſt every ſhilling in the orld."

The peace eſtabliſhment for Great-Britain before the ſpute, was 18,000 men for the army; it is now, in regulars, militia, Provincial corps, marines, &c upwards of 0,000. All theſe are clothed from the woolen manufactures of Yorkſhire, by which there is an addition of bove 140,000 ſuits of cloaths annually from that county. eckoning theſe (as a waiſtcoat is now given) at one guinea the ſuit, the money annually expended there for cloth one, (not to mention hats and ſhoes) is 160,000 guineas.

The French have publiſhed a liſt of the number of priſes taken ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, which, y their calculation, amount to 486.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen.

"We have got in our ſeas two French frigates and a rivateer, the crews of which have landed at ſeveral plaes, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off ſome live attle. We armed two veſſels, which, with the aſſiſtance two privateers that lay there, retook the veſſels in which were the cattle, and alſo took the French privateer, and ave brought them in here; our privateers and armed eſſels are gone in queſt of the French frigates; and I ope they will, on their return, be able to give a good ccount of them."

The ſituation of this country, ſays a Correſpondent, is xceedingly ſimilar to that of the Old Lion, in the fable, t the point of death; who, after being derided, mocked nd inſulted by every animal, that before even trembled t his roar, at laſt had the mortification to be kicked in he face by the Aſs:—How applicable this treatment from our Dear Brethern over the water! By St. Patrick, it is not to be borne with!

We are told that an engraving of the famous Paul Jones will ſhortly make its appearance in public, of which eight thouſand copies are already engaged and ſubſcribed for —That people ſhould be ſo eager (ſays our informant) to nurſe in their boſom the likeneſs of a Pirate and a Rebel, who deſerves to be hung up in effigy, at every corner of the ſtreets, in every town in the kingdom!

By the Returns laid before the Privy Council by the Vice Treaſurer of Ireland, of the Independent Companies now armed and diſciplined in that country, it appears that they amount to 46,000 men, completely armed, and regularly officered.

A Correſpondent was greatly at a loſs for the Miniſter's reaſon for proroguing the Parliament, when the affairs of the State require, more than at any other period of the Engliſh Hiſtory, the moſt vigorous exertion of the wiſdom of Parliament; our correſpondent finds the reaſon for this prorogation in the proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland. He ſays the Miniſtry, from their well known intelligence, have for ſome time diſcovered that the Iriſh nation were tending to a State of Rebellion, and therefore thought it prudent to defer the meeting of the Britiſh Parliament as long as poſſible, leſt any meaſure ſhould be propoſed and adopted that might cruſh the Iriſh Rebellion in its infancy, recollecting how nearly the minority plan of vigorous proceedings, in the beginning of the American Rebellion, had taken place, which muſt have finiſhed that war in the firſt campaign. The leſs the Miniſter is diſturbed by Parliament the more ſucceſsful his endeavours for the public welfare. Let them meet to provide the millions, and the ſooner they retire to their domeſtic occaſions the better for the public. Leave the preſent Miniſtry to complete the plan of the Scotch cabinet, continues our correſpondent, and we ſhall have a peace by the cloſe of the winter. Our correſpondent, confident of being in the ſecret, inſiſts it is the ruling principle in the cabinet. Things muſt be worſe before they are better; we have loſt America; we have loſt ſome, and are looſing others of the weſtern iſlands; we have loſt the empire of the ſea, our trade is going, and when that is gone, and Ireland as independent as America, then, and not till then, we ſhall have peace abroad, and nothing to fight for at home. This, ſays our correſpondent, is the great object of the Miniſter, and he approves the laſt prorogation, which prevents a check or delay to the Independence of Ireland, which is the laſt object of the Miniſter's plan for completing the peace and happineſs of Great-Britain.

A French Emiſſary has been apprehended at Mancheſter, and Government have diſcovered ſome very ſecret and dangerous machinations of perſons in various towns in Lancaſhire, ſuppoſed to be employed by France, in debauching the minds of the lower manufacturers.

Government feel all the poignancy of the ſhock which the reſolution of Ireland has given them. They fancied that the ſame ſupineneſs and ſlaviſh venality prevailed in that Parliament, which they have ſucceſsfully introduced into this; and that they could temporize and triſle to the end of the chapter. They are now brought to the terrifying brink—there is no receding—and to advance one ſtep plunges them and their views into eternal deſpair. The favourite Court doctrine of binding Ireland by Britiſh Statutes is at an end, and neceſſity will now force them to be juſt.

Letters from France ſay, that Paul Jones is made a Knight of the Order of St. Lewis.

From the GENERAL EVENING-POST.

WE ought to conſider, how antient Rome fell by her internal feuds and animoſities! And as this is a leſſon to us Britons, let us be ſo wiſe as to attend to it, with that diligence it certainly deſerves. The Repreſentatives of the people, it is preſumed, cannot be more uſefully employed than in healing thoſe wounds, which both Parties, in the heat of political debate, have given the Conſtitution. It is of no avail for the Miniſterialiſts now to ſtigmatize oppoſition with kindling the coal of war in America; nor for oppoſition to ſtigmatize Adminiſtration with taxing America. The time is come, when the queſtion (great and important) is, whether we ſhall any longer exiſt as a free people! Whether a Monarchial ſyſtem of government, under proper reſtrictions; or an Abſolute and Deſpotic goverment, attended with all the horrors of an inquiſition, ſhall take place in our once happy and free nation?—To avoid, therefore, a republican ſyſtem of Government on the one hand, or an abſolute monarchy on the other, let the Repreſentatives of the people, in the preſent ſerious moment, exert themſelves to heal, if poſſible, the preſent unhappy diviſions.

VIGORNIENSIS.

BOSTON, May 22.

A PERSON who arrived in town laſt Wedneſday, five days from New York, informs, that in conſequence of the frequent draughts from the forces of that garriſon, for the ſouthern expedition, the commander in chief had been obliged to call a great part of the militia from Long Iſland to his ſupport.

The Governor of Guadaloupe, upon application of the inhabitants of Point a Petre, which town was nearly all conſumed by fire on the firſt of March laſt, to grant them an exemption of all duties upon the exportation and importation of goods, in order to relieve them in the loſſes they have ſuſtained, made the following ordinance, viz.

1. A ſuſpenſion of the Poll tax upon the inhabitants of Point a Petre, and the ſlaves that are not employed in the culture.

2. A ſuſpenſion of the duty which uſed to be paid on the dwelling houſes and ſtores in ſaid city; both for thoſe which were preſerved from the fire, and for thoſe that will be built anew.

3 and 4. A ſuſpenſion of a duty of one per ct. on the articles which are brought from the country into the town, and the ſame when they are ſhipped off, both for France and foreign ports.

5 A ſuſpenſion of 3 per cent. and of the aditional duty of 8 ſols per livre on molaſſes and taffias which will be exported by the American veſſels from Point a Petre.

"Lately expired at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, the celebrated John Kerby, Eſq; merchant of that town, a man greatly regretted by all, as a ſober, righteous, honeſt, undiſſembled chriſtian, and as a ſincere friend to the Independency of America: For which he has been rigorouſly perſecuted by the lenient Britiſh Government there."

NEW-LONDON, May 19.

Saturday laſt was brought into port by the Young Cromwell, Hawk and Sally privateers, the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Hambleton, from Whitby in England, bound to New-York, burthen about 400 tons, and laden with coal, cordage and duck.

By a gentleman from Bermuda, we learn that an epidemical ſickneſs brought there by Britiſh invalid ſoldiers from Georgia, has raged to ſo great a degree in that iſland, as that 740 of the inhabitants have died within the laſt three months.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deſerters ſerving on board private ſhips of war, having induced His Excellency the Preſident, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Reſolve of April 28th, laſt, that the ſhares due to ſuch deſerters be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent. All perſons are cautioned not to purchaſe ſhares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation, and iſſue thereof by the Marſhal, as no ſale made by, or delivery to deſerters will be allowed.

Every perſon diſcovering to the ſubſcriber, the names of deſerters from the American army, ſerving on board private veſſels of war, or otherwiſe, ſhall for every ſuch deſerter diſcovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

FOR SALE,

Part of a Gentleman's Library of Books,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY, Hiſtory, Algebra, Natural Philoſophy, the Mathematics and Aſtronomy. Alſo an Electrical Machine All which may be had at the Printer's.

Wanted at Durham Furnace,

A MASTER MINER, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of Richard Backhouſe, manager.

May 20, 1780.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty ſecond day of June next, for the trial of the armed brigantine or veſſel called the Nymph, burthen about forty tons, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, lately from the port of New-York, and commanded by David Hunter; and againſt a Negro Boy named Tom, found on board her; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Stephen Decatur and Nathaniel Brown, (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By *order of the Judge*,

June 1. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

An ELEGANT COACH,

Neatly painted, with Harneſs complete for a pair of Horſes.

IT may be ſeen at Mr. GEORGE WAY's Coach-Yard, in Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, who will ſhew the ſame, and inform the terms of ſale.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY the 10th inſtant, June, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the COFFEE HOUSE in Baltimore, Maryland.

ONE half of the Brigantine FOX, her ſtores and materials as ſhe came from ſea, on her late voyage from St. Euſtatia. This Brigantine is Maryland built, of the new conſtruction, fourteen months old, a faſt ſailer and completely fitted, carries 90 hogſheads, has eight carriage guns, three pounders, ſix ſwivels, with muſketoon pikes, &c.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Wedneſday, the 14th day of June next, between the Hours of twelve and one o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia,

THE fine SCHOONER GREYHOUND, of which Henry Geddes is Commander, lying in Chincoteague Inlet, with all her ſtores and materials as ſhe came in from ſea.

This Schooner carries about 85 hogſheads tobacco, is 14 months old, Maryland built on the pilot-boat conſtruction, mounts ſix Engliſh 3 pounders, ſails remarkably faſt, and is well found in every thing.

The purchaſer is to pay the money within ten days after the ſale, when an order will be given for the delivery of veſſel, ſtores and materials, agreeable to an inventory that will be lodged with Mr. William Brown, Auctioneer of this city, as ſoon as poſſible. A copy thereof will alſo be lodged with John Dorſey, Eſq; of Baltimore, where ſaid Schooner is well known for her excellent good qualities.

TO BE SOLD,

AT HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Caſk, alſo Bordeaux Claret in bottles, Loaf Sugar, and ſundry Dry Goods.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city.

THE ſchooner HUMMING BIRD, as ſhe now lies at Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH's Wharf, at the Head of Elk. She is Virginia built, mounts 4 carriage guns, 4 ſwivels, carries about 45 hogſheads of tobacco, is well found, and to be ſold with all her matterials as ſhe came from ſea. Inventory of which to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

United States, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COURT of APPEALS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, lately eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, will ſit in the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of June next, for hearing and determining Appeals from the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty of the ſaid States to Congreſs.

By order of the Court,

May 20. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

As this is a matter of general concern, the Printers in the different States will do a very acceptable ſervice to the ſuitors of the Court, by inſerting this notice in their papers.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Laſt Saturday, the 26th of May,

A BOAT, with a white Bottom.

Whoever comes and proves his property, and pays charges, may take her away.

JAMES SHILLINGSFORTH.

WAS TAKEN UP,

The 20th of May, in a Graſs Lot,

A Large Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, and has a ſwitch tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold on the 20th of June.

JOHN EISENBRY, in Third-ſtreet, above the Barracks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

TUESDAY, THE JUNE 13, 1780.

The Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday May 29.

The Bill intitled "An Act to erect part of the county of Westmoreland into two counties," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An Act for erecting part of the county of Westmoreland into three seperate counties.

WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, on the south side of the Youghiogani river and east of the river Monangohela, have represented to the Assembly of this commonwealth the great hardships they lie under, from being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public office.

And whereas a great number of the inhabitants of the said county of Westmoreland, on the west side of said river Monangohela, have represented to the Assembly of this commonwealth the great hardships they lie under from being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public offices; and have also represented to this Assembly many other their grievances, and prayed relief in the premises: for remedy whereof.

1st. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that all and singular the lands lying within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning in the line commonly called Meason and Dickson's line, where the most westerly branch, commonly called the south or great branch, of Youghiogany river, crosses the same then down the easterly side of the said branch and river to its junction with the Monangohela river; thence up the west side of the said Monangohela river to where it is intersected by Meason and Dickson's line aforesaid, and by the said line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, erected into a county, hereafter to be called A.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and singular the lands lying within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning at the junction of the rivers Allogany and Monangohela; then up the west side of the said Monangohela river to where Meason and Dickson's line crosses the said river; thence by the said line and the course thereof to the western extent of this commonwealth, that is to say; till five degrees of longitude from Delaware river be compleated on the said line; thence due north to the Ohio river: thence by such northerly and easterly courses as shall include all the inhabitants within this commonwealth northward, between the Meredians of the last described line and the mouth of the Monangohela river, to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, erected into a county henceforth to be called B.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the said counties of A. and B. shall at all times hereafter, severally, have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and priviledges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of any other county within the said commonwealth do, may, or ought to enjoy, by any charter of previledges, or the laws of this commonwealth, or by any other ways and means whatsoever; excepting only in the number of their representatives to serve in general assembly of this commonwealth; in which case it is provided and further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the freeholders and inhabitants of each township, within the said counties of A. and B. qualified by the laws of this commonwealth to elect, shall meet at some convenient place within their respective townships, at the same time the freeholders and inhabitants of the several townships of the other counties shall meet for like purpose, and proceed to choose inspectors; and that the freemen and inhabitants of the said counties, qualified as aforesaid, shall meet, that is to say, the inhabitants of the said county of A. at Beason's-Town; and the inhabitants of the said county of B. at such place or places as the trustees herein after appointed shall appoint and make known, at the same time the inhabitants of the other counties shall meet for the like purposes, and proceed severally to elect representatives or delegates to serve them in assembly, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and penalties, as by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth are directed in respect to other counties; which said representatives, when so chosen, shall be members of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall sit and act as such, as fully and freely as any of the representatives for the other counties within this commonwealth, do, may, can, or ought to do.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the supreme court of this commonwealth, and the judges of the high court of errors and appeals, shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities in and concerning the said counties of A. and B. as by the law they are vested with and entitled to in the other counties within this commonwealth.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the justices of the peace for the county of Westmoreland, whose habitations, by this division, shall fall within the said counties of A. or B. shall continue to hold and exercise their said offices of justices of the peace in and for the said county of A. or B. into which they may severally fall, and be holden, reputed and taken, and are hereby declared to be, to all intents and purposes, justices of the peace in and for the said county of A. or B. into which they fall, until their commissions do expire by their own limitation, or until they are removed from their said office, according to the directions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth; and that the president or vice president and council of this commonwealth do, by such ways and means as to them shall seem proper, cause the said counties of A. and B. to be divided into proper townships, and justices of the peace in addition to those aforesaid therein to be elected, and commissioned according to the directions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth; which said justices, or any three of them for each of the said counties of A. and B. respectively, shall and may hold courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and goal delivery, and county courts for holding of pleas, and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the justices of the court of general quarter sessions, and justices of the county courts for holding of pleas in the other counties aforesaid may, can, or ought to have in their respective counties; which said courts shall sit and be held for the said county of A. on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December; at Beason's-Town aforesaid within the said county of A. and for the said county of B. on the third Tuesday's in every of the months aforesaid, at such place as the trustees herein after appointed shall appoint and direct; and the election of representatives to serve in the general assembly and supreme executive council, sheriff's, corroners, commissioners, assessors, and all other officers of the said counties, who are or shall be appointed to be annually, or triannually elected, shall be made and elected for the said county of A. at Beason's-Town aforesaid, and for the said county of B. at such place or places as the trustees aforesaid for the said county of B. shall appoint and make known to the assembly of this commonwealth, at the same time, and in the same manner as by the constitution, and the laws of the commonwealth aforesaid is directed to be done in the other counties within this commonwealth; and it shall be lawful for the freemen of the said counties respectively, for the first year, to choose three commissioners for raising county rates and levies for the said counties.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for A. B. C. D. or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situate in Beason's town aforesaid in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county of A. and thereupon to erect and build a court house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county of A. and for E. T. all or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance as aforesaid of a piece of land in some convenient place in the said county of B. and thereon to erect and build as aforesaid for the use of the inhabitants of the said county of B.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that for the defraying the charges of purchasing the lands, building and erecting the court-houses and prisons aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners and assessors of the said counties of A. and B. respectively, or a majority of them, to assess and levy, and they are hereby required to assess and levy, in the manner directed by the act for raising county rates and levies, so much money as the said trustees of the said counties of A. and B. respectively, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the lands, and building the said court-house and prison. Provided always, the sum of money to be raised in any one of the said counties does not exceed pounds, money of this commonwealth.

(Concluded in the Fourth Page.)

On Thursday next will be published and sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALL THE
LAWS
Enacted in the Third Sitting of the Fourth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscribers Agents of Confiscated Estates, for Philadelphia County.

A FRAME SHOP, 20 feet wide, by 90 feet long, with 3 smiths forges, chimneys, &c. therein, and part thereof occupied as a carpenter's shop, containing sundry benches, &c. situate in the Northern Liberties, on Third-street, opposite the Barracks. All will be sold at the Court House in this city on the 22d inst.
GEORGE SMITH,) Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) P. County.
June 9.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN SPARHAWK,
In Second-street, five doors below the Friends Meeting,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BOOKS, &c. among which are late Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionary, Family Bibles, Hume's History of England, Goldsmith's ditto. A great variety of Paper Hangings, the best large Writing Paper, Blank Books, Parchment, Surveying instruments, Quadrants, the best Lancets, Copper Scales and Weights, Money-Scales, &c.
Druggs and Medicines, viz. Camphor, Opium, Quicksilver, Peruvian Bark, Sweet Oil, Keyser's Pills, Jesuit's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, Harlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Scots Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c.
Also may be had at same place, Tanners Oil and Bristol Glass.

Camp, near Morris-Town, June 3. 1780.
One Thousand Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the Pasture of Mr. John Logan, in Mendham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th of May last, a Black MARE, four years old, fifteen and a half hands high, shod all round, with three white feet, a star in her forehead, trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high spirited. Whoever takes up said Mare and the Thief, so that the subscriber may have the Mare, and the Thief be brought to punishment, shall have the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, by
ALEXANDER PARKER,
Capt. 7th Penn. Regt.

TO BE SOLD,
A full bred MARE,
Late the property of General Hand.
SHE is about 15 hands high, 9 years old, very active and full of spirit, was got by WILDAIR, out of an imported Mare; she has lost one of her eyes, but would be very valuable to breed from. Inquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, back of the City Tavern.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
STRAYED away from the Commons of this city, about the sixth inst. a black and white COW, the end of her horns sawed off, branded I. B. on the upper part of each horn, a white spot in her forehead, long tail; she was lately bled, the pin and hair left fast to the orifice in her neck when she went away; a small piece of both ears cut off, her horns stands a little askew. It is supposed she is gone up the Germantown or Ridge Road, as she came from a place about twenty-one miles up that way. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to the subscriber, living in Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth-street, shall have the above reward.
June 12 ROBERT HARDIE.

TO BE SOLD
An elegant YOUNG HORSE,
Fifteen hands high, and of extraordinary blood.
Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED to Hire,
About Five Miles from this City,
A WOMAN to wash and iron in a large family; if she understands taking care of a small dairy, she will be the more agreeable. Good wages will be given, if she can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THE CRISIS, N° IX.

This Number coming inconveniently late to the Preſs on Friday night, occaſioned its appearing with ſome errors in our paper of Saturday morning, which we have remedied by republiſhing the whole from a corrected copy.

HAD America purſued her advantages with half the ſpirit ſhe reſiſted her misfortunes, ſhe would, before now, have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of ſoft tranquility ſhe reſted on her hopes, and adverſity only has convulſed her into action. Whether ſubtilty or ſincerity at the cloſe of the laſt year, induced the enemy to an appearance for peace, is a point not material to know; it is ſufficient that we ſee the effects it has had on our politics, and that we ſternly riſe to reſent the deluſion.

The war on the part of America, has been a war of natural feelings. Brave in diſtreſs; ſerene in conqueſt; drowſy when at reſt; and in every ſituation generouſly diſpoſed to peace. A dangerous calm, and the moſt heightened zeal, have, as circumſtances varied, ſucceeded each other. Every paſſion, but that of diſpair, has been called to a tour of duty; and ſo miſtaken has been the enemy of our abilities and diſpoſition, that when ſhe ſuppoſed us conquered, we roſe the conquerors. The extenſiveneſs of the United States and the variety of their reſources; the univerſality of their cauſe, the quick operation of their feelings, and the ſimilarity of their ſentiments, have, in every trying ſituation, produced a *ſomething*, which favoured by Providence, and purſued with ardour, has accompliſhed in an inſtant the buſineſs of a campaign. We have never deliberately ſought victory, but ſnatched it; and bravely undone in an hour, the plotted operations of a ſeaſon.

The reported fate of Charleſtown, like the misfortunes of ſeventy-ſix, has at laſt called forth a ſpirit, and kindled up a flame, which perhaps no other event could have produced. If the enemy has circulated a falſehood, they have unwiſely aggravated us into life, and if they have told us a truth, they have unintentionally done us a ſervice. We were returning with folded arms from the fatigues of war and thinking, and fitting leiſurely down to enjoy repoſe. The dependence that has been put upon Charleſtown, threw a drowſineſs over America. We looked on the buſineſs done—the conflict over—the matter ſettled—or that all which remained unfiniſhed would follow of itſelf. In this ſtate of dangerous relax, expoſed to the poiſonous infuſions of the enemy, and having no common danger to attract our attention, we were extinguiſhing by ſtages the ardour we began with, and ſurrendering by peacemeals the virtue that defended us.

Afflicting as the loſs of Charleſtown may be, yet if it univerſally rouſe us from the ſlumber of a twelve months paſt, and renew in us the ſpirit of former days, it will produce an advantage more important than its loſs. America ever *is* what ſhe *thinks* herſelf to be. Governed by ſentiment, and acting her own mind, ſhe becomes as ſhe pleaſes the victor or the victim.

It is not the conqueſt of towns, nor the accidental capture of garriſons, that can reduce a country ſo extenſive as this. The ſufferings of one part can ever be relieved by the exertions of another, and there is no ſituation the enemy can be in, that does not afford to us, the ſame advantages ſhe ſeeks herſelf. By dividing her force, ſhe leaves every poſt attackable. It is a mode of war, that carries with it a confeſſion of weakneſs and goes on the principle of diſtreſs, rather than conqueſt.

The decline of the enemy is viſible not only in their operations but in their plans; Charleſtown originally made but a ſecondary object in their ſyſtem of attack, and it is now become their principal one, becauſe they have not been able to ſucceed elſe where. It would have carried a cowardly appearance in Europe, had they formed their grand expedition in ſeventy-ſix, againſt a part of the Continent, where there was no army, or not a ſufficient one to oppoſe them; but failing year after year, in their impreſſion here, and to the eaſtward and northward, they deſerted their firſt capital deſign, and prudently contenting themſelves with what they can get, give a flouriſh of honor to conceal diſgrace.

But this piece meal work is not conquering the Continent. It is diſcredit in them to attempt it, and in us to ſuffer it. It is now full time to put an end to a war of aggravations, which on one ſide, has no poſſible object, and on the other, has every inducement which honor, intereſt, ſafety and happineſs, can inſpire. If we ſuffer them much longer to remain among us, we ſhall become as bad as themſelves. An aſſociation of vices will reduce us more than the ſword. A nation hardened in the practice of iniquity, knows better how to profit by it, than a young country newly corrupted. We are not a match for them in the line of advantageous guilt, nor they to us, on the principles we bravely ſet out with. Our firſt days were our days of honor. They have marked the character of America wherever the ſtory of her wars are told; and convinced of this, we have nothing to do, but wiſely and unitedly to tread the well known track.

The progreſs of a war, is often as ruinous to individuals, as the iſſue of it is to a nation; and it is not only neceſſary that our force be ſuch, that we be conquerors in the end, but that by timely exertions, we be ſecure in the interim. The preſent campaign will afford an opportunity which has never preſented itſelf before, and the preparation for it, are equally neceſſary, whether Charles town ſtand or fall. Suppoſe the firſt, it is in that caſe, only a failure of the enemy, not a defeat. All the conqueſt a beſieged town can hope for, is not to be conquered; and compelling an enemy to raiſe the ſiege is to the beſieged a victory. But there muſt be a probability amounting almoſt to certainty, that would juſtify a garriſon marching out to attack a retreat. Therefore ſhould Charleſtown *not* be taken, and the enemy abandon the ſiege, every other part of the Continent ſhould prepare to meet them; and on the contrary, *ſhould it be taken*, the ſame preparations are neceſſary, to balance the loſs, and put ourſelves in a condition to co operate with our allies, immediately on their arrival.

We are not now fighting our battles alone, as we were in ſeventy-ſix. England, from a malicious diſpoſition to America, has *not* only not declared war againſt France and Spain, but the better to proſecute her paſſions here, has afforded thoſe Powers no military object, and avoids them, to diſtreſs us. She will ſuffer her Weſt-India Iſlands to be over run by France, and her ſouthern ſettlements taken by Spain, rather than quit the object that gratifies revenge. This conduct on the part of Britain, has pointed out the propriety of France ſending a naval and land force to co-operate with America on the ſpot. Their arrival cannot be very diſtant, nor the ravages of the enemy long. In the mean time the part neceſſary to us, needs no illuſtration. The recruiting the army, and procuring the ſupplies, are the two things needful, and a capture of either of the enemy's diviſions, will reſtore to America peace and plenty.

At a Criſis, big, like the preſent, with expectation and events, the whole country is called to unanimity and exertion. Not an ability ought now to ſleep that can produce but a mite to the general good, nor even a whiſper ſuffered to paſs that militates againſt it. The neceſſity of the caſe, and the importance of the conſequences, admit no delay from a friend, no apology from an enemy. To ſpare now, would be the height of extravagance, and to conſult preſent eaſe, would ſacrifice it, perhaps, for ever.

America, rich in patriotiſm and produce, can want neither men nor ſupplies, when a ſerious neceſſity calls them forth. The ſlow operation of taxes, owing to the extenſiveneſs of collection, and their depreciated value before they arrived in the Treaſury, have, in many inſtances, thrown a burthen upon Government, which has been artfully interpreted by the enemy into a general decline throughout the country. Yet this, inconvenient as it may at firſt appear, is not only remediable, but may be turned to an immediate advantage; for it makes no real difference, whether a certain number of men, or company of militia, (and in this country every man is a militia man) are directed by law, to ſend a recruit at their own expence, or whether a tax is laid on them for that purpoſe and the man hired by government afterwards. The firſt, if there is any difference, is both cheapeſt and beſt, becauſe it ſaves the expence which would attend collecting it as a tax, and brings the man ſooner into the field, than the modes of recruiting formerly uſed: And on this principle, a law has been paſſed in this State, for recruiting two men from each company of militia, which will add upwards to a thouſand to the force of the country.

But the flame, which has broke forth in this city, ſince the report from New-York, of the loſs of Charleſtown, not only does honor to the place, but like the blaze of ſeventy-ſix, will kindle into action, the ſcattered ſparks throughout America. The valour of a country may be learned by the bravery of its ſoldiery, and the general caſt of its inhabitants, but confidence of ſucceſs is beſt diſcovered by the active meaſures purſued by men of property; and when the ſpirit of enterprize becomes ſo univerſal, as to act at once on all ranks of men, a war may then, and not till then, be ſtiled truly popular.

In ſeventy-ſix the ardour of the enterpriſing part was conſiderably checked by the real revolt of ſome, and the coolneſs of others. But in the preſent caſe there is a firmneſs in the ſubſtance and property of the country to the public cauſe. An aſſociation has been entered into by the merchants, tradeſmen, and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and ſupport the new State money at the value of gold and ſilver; a meaſure, which, while it does them honour, will likewiſe contribute to their intereſt, by rendering the operations of the campaign convenient and effectual.

Neither has the ſpirit of exertion ſtopt here. A voluntary ſubſcription is likewiſe began to raiſe a fund of hard money, to be given as bounties to fill up the full quota of the Pennſylvania line. It has been the remark of the enemy, that every thing in America has been done by the force of government; but when ſhe ſees the individuals throwing in their voluntary aids, and facilitating the public meaſures in concert with the eſtabliſhed powers of the country, it will convince her that the cauſe of America ſtands not on the will of a few but on the broad foundation of property and popularity.

Thus aided and thus ſupported, diſaffection will decline, and the withered head of tyranny expire in America. The ravages of the enemy will be ſhort and limited, and like all their former ones will produce a victory over themſelves.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

At the time of writing this number of the Criſis, the loſs of Charleſtown, though believed by ſome, was more confidently diſbelieved by others. But there ought to be no longer a doubt on the matter. Charleſtown is gone, and I believe for the want of a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions. The man that does not now feel for the honor of the beſt and nobleſt cauſe that ever a country engaged in and exert himſelf accordingly, is no longer worthy a peacable reſidence among a people determined to be free.

C. S.

MARTINIQUE, May 11.

We are informed the Dutch fleet which was taken on their paſſage to Breſt, have been declared by the Court of Admiralty in London to be lawful prizes.

From the COUNTRY JOURNAL, dated BOSTON, May 29, 1780.

Meſſ'rs. PRINTERS,

As the darkneſs which happened on the laſt Friday was unuſual, and to many people ſurpriſing, it will no doubt gratify the public, to have the obſervations which have been made in various parts communicated: In this way we may learn the extent, and perhaps aſcertain the cauſe of ſo remarkable a Phænomenon: With theſe views I ſend you the incloſed.

THE obſervations from the firſt coming on of the darkneſs, to four o' lock, P. M. were made by ſeveral gentlemen of liberal education, at the houſe of the *Rev Mr. Cutler*, of Ipſwich-Hamlet. There are ſome things worth noticing before and after this time. The Hemiſphere for ſeveral days had been greatly obſcured with ſmoak and vapour, ſo that the Sun and Moon appeared unuſually red. On Thurſday afternoon and in the evening, a thick cloud lay along at the ſouth and ſouthweſt, the wind ſmall. Friday morning early the Sun appeared red, as it had done for ſeveral days before, the wind about ſouth-weſt, a light breeze, and the clouds from the ſouth-weſt came over between eight and nine o'clock, the Sun was quite ſhut in, and it began to ſhower, the clouds continuing to riſe from the ſouth-weſt, and thicken from the thickneſs of the clouds, and the confuſion which attended their motions, we expected a violent guſt of wind and rain, the wind however, near the earth, continued ſmall, and it rained but little. About eleven o'clock the darkneſs was ſuch as to demand our attention, and put us upon making obſervations. At half paſt eleven, in a room with three windows, 24 panes each, all open towards the ſouth eaſt and ſouth, large print could not be read by perſons of good eyes. About 12 o'clock the windows being ſtill open, a candle caſt a ſhade ſo well defined on the wall, as that *pr files* were taken with as much eaſe as they could have been in the night. About one o'clock a glin of light which had continued 'till this time in the eaſt, ſhut in, and the darkneſs was greater than it had been for any time before. Between one and two o'clock, the wind from the weſt freſhened a little, and a glin appeared in that quarter. We dined about two, the windows all open, and two candles a burning on the table. In the time of the greateſt darkneſs ſome of the dunghill fowls went to their rooſt: Cocks crowed inanſwer to one another as they commonly do in the night: Woodcocks, which are night birds, whiſtled as they do *only* in the dark: Froggs peeped. In ſhort, there was the appearance of mid-night at noon-day. About three o'clock the light in the weſt increaſed, the motion of the clouds more quick, their colour higher and more *braſſy*, than at any time before: There appeared to be quick flaſhes or coruſcations, not unlike the *Aurora Borealis*. Between three or four o'clock we were out and perceived a ſtrong *foothy* ſmell, ſome of the company were confident a chimney in the neighbourhood muſt be burning, others conjectured the ſmell was more like that of burnt leaves. About half paſt four, our company which had paſt an unexpected night very cheerfully together broke up. I will now give you what I noticed afterwards. I found the people at the tavern near by much agitated, among other things which gave them ſurpiſe, they mentioned the ſtrange appearance and ſmell of the rain water, which they had ſaved in tubs; upon examining the water I found a light ſcum over it, which rubbing between my thumb and finger, I found to be nothing but the black aſhes of burnt leaves, the water gave the ſame ſtrong ſoothy ſmell which we had obſerved in the air; and confirmed me in my opinion, that the ſmell mentioned above was occaſioned by the ſmoak, or very ſmall particles of burnt leaves, which had obſcured the hemiſphere for ſeveral days paſt, and were now brought down by the rain: The appearance laſt mentioned ſerved to corroberate the Hypotheſis on which we had endeavoured to account for the unuſual darkneſs. The vaſt body of ſmoak from the woods which had been burning for many days, mixing with the common exhalations from the earth and water, and condenſed by the action of winds from oppoſite points, may perhaps be ſufficient cauſes to produce the ſurpriſing darkneſs.

The wind in the evening paſſed round further north where a black cloud lay, and gave us reaſon to expect a ſudden guſt from that quarter: The wind brought that body of ſmoak and vapour over us in the evening (at Salem) and perhaps it never was darker ſince the Children of Iſrael left the Houſe of Bondage. This groſs darkneſs held 'till about one o'clock, although the moon had fulled but the day before.

Between one and two the wind freſhened up at north-eaſt, and drove the ſmoak and clouds away, which had given diſtreſs to thouſands, and alarmed the *brute-creation*.

VIATOR.

May, 22d.

NEW-LONDON, May 19.

Saturday laſt was brought into port, by the Young Cromwell, Hawk and Sally privateers, the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Hambleton, from Writhy, in England, bound to New-York, burthen about 400 tons, and laden with coal, cordage and duck.

Same day arrived a flag of truce from New-York, with 110 Americans, ſent from the priſon-ſhip there for exchange.

A gentleman who came in the above flag informs, that three days before they ſailed from New York, a frigate arrived there from England, with diſpatches, but the contents had not tranſpired; that ſhe tarried only 24 hours, and then ſailed for Carolina.

We hear that about ten days ago the woods near Ticonderoga took a fire, which ſpread for thirty miles round.

Laſt Tueſday five perſons arrived in town, who made their eſcape in a boat from the priſon ſhip in New-York, and bro't off the centry with them.

PROVIDENCE, May 27.

Extract of letter from Camp at Morriſtown, dated the 17th inſtant.

"By recent intelligence from New-York we learn, that a frigate had arrived there, in ſix weeks from England, with diſpatches for that place; alſo for General Clinton, at Carolina: Thoſe for New-York were, orders to turn out the whole of the inhabitants immediately on fatigue, in order to cut a canal acroſs the iſland, from the north to the eaſt river; likewiſe to build a fort on the Look-Out, on Staten-Iſland, alſo to ſink 20 veſſels in the channel, in conſequence of a fleet having ſailed from France, conſiſting of 12 ſail of the line, with 10000 troops, to be under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, which might be expected every hour: That if the diſpatches arrived at Carolina ſeaſonably, and General Clinton had not effected his intentions in reducing that capital, he was to raiſe the ſiege, and return to New York."

We learn that four privateers, three of them belonging to New-London, on Wedneſday laſt drove a copper bottomed ſhip aſhore on Long Iſland Beach, 6 miles from Sandy-Hook; ſhe mounted 22 nine-pounders, and by ſome papers found on board proves to be the London packet, from Falmouth, which place ſhe left the 15th of April. Her crew, 55 in number, eſcaped with the mail. A London print, of the 8th of April, taken in her, mentions that Gibraltar is again blocked up by a powerful Spaniſh fleet. Some valuable effects were taken from on board the packet, but a fleet from New-York heaving in ſight, and ſome frigates ſtanding for the privateers, they were obli-

ged to leave her: This fleet had on board between 2 and 3000 troops, which the enemy at New-York gave out were deſtined for Canada, while other accounts from thence ſay the troops conſiſted of Heſſians, bound to Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Several Gentlemen who have laid wagers whether Charleſtown is taken or not, have agreed to pay in their winnings, let it be on which ſide it may, to the Coffee-houſe ſubſcrip ion now on foot for raiſing by voluntary donations a fund of hard money to be given in bounties for recruiting the Pennſylvania line up to its full compliment of men. The Toaſts of the day are,

"Spirited Meaſures a briſk Campaign and Conqueſt.
The Whigs *will*, and the Tories *ſhall*."

Extract of a letter from Morriſtown, June 9.

"The day before yeſterday the enemy came out from New York, via Staten-Iſland, and landed at Elizabeth-Town, about 5000.—Our army all moved to meet them: The militia turned out with ſpirit—ſkirmiſhing in abundance; one militia Captain with 4 men took 16 Britiſh. It is ſaid the enemy intended for this town:—They have been between Connecticut Farms and Springfield, and burnt every houſe in the former except one:—They have been drove back to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they lie behind our old entrenchments:—Our army is at the Short Hills on this ſide Springfield. The militia are near the enemy and keep a conſtant popping at them.—I believe New York is very bare of troops. The Tories were ſo ſure of the enemy's ſucceeding, that they ſent word to their friends at Elizabeth-Town that they ſhould pay them a viſit the day after the enemy came over:—They are baulked—the affair is not ſettled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of your city, and Baker General of the army, was in the action, and took a priſoner."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Morriſtown, datek June 9, 1780.

Although extremely fatigued, I catch a moment to inform you that I have juſt returned from Elizabeth-Town where I have been reconnoitring the enemy's ſituation and ſtrength.

To give you any tolerable idea of their ravages and cruelty is beyond my deſcriptive abilities.—They came out in force on Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning, and landed in Elizabeth before day. Moſt obſervers differ in the account of their numbers, from my own obſervations, I ſuppoſe them about 5000, with 17 pieces of artillery, and every preparative for a lengthy march.

They advanced to Connecticut Farms, about five miles diſtance, very early in the morning of Wedneſday and altho' they obſerved great diſcipline and decorum in Elizabeth Town, yet at the farms, every ſtep was marked with wanton cruelty and cauſeleſs devaſtation.—They ſet fire to, and entirely deſtroyed the Preſbyterian church and 14 dwelling houſes and barns, ſo that there are (I think) but two dwelling houſes remaining in that fertile ſettlement. But alas Sir, this is only one part of the horrid ſcene!

In this neighbourhood lived the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, whoſe zeal and activity in the cauſe of his country, had rendered him an object worthy of the enemy's keeneſt reſentment.

His vigilance and attention had always evaded every attempt to injure him, and therefore it was now determined to wound him in an unguarded part; following the abſurd principles of too many of our incautious countrymen, he left his wife and family at home, truſting to the politeneſs and humanity of the enemy towards an amiable woman, and a number of helpleſs and innocent children, tho' he did not think it prudent to truſt them with his own ſafety: He had been warned of their utmoſt hatred to him, and therefore diſſuaded from leaving his family in their power; but alaſs, his confidence in their benevolence towards the helpleſs, has been his deſtruction. Soon after their poſſeſſing themſelves of the neighbourhood, a ſoldier came to the houſe, and putting his gun to the window of the room where this worthy woman was ſitting (with her children and a maid with an infant in her arms, along ſide of her) he ſhot her thro' the lungs dead on the ſpot: Soon after an officer with two Heſſians came in and ordered a hole dug and her body thrown in, and the houſe to be ſet on fire.

At the earneſt requeſt of an officer of the new levies, and with ſome difficulty, the body was ſuffered to be carried to a ſmall houſe in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Caldwell's dwelling houſe immediately ſet on fire, and every thing belonging to him conſumed together. The only comfort ariſing to this afflicted family is, that the wretch who ſerved as the executioner of this murdered lady (who from her excellent character deſerved a better fate) did his buſineſs ſo effectually, that ſhe loſt her life without diſtreſs or pain. Thus it is, that even the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty. This melancholy affair, with their cruel burnings, has raiſed the reſentment of the whole country to the higheſt pitch, They are ready almoſt to ſwear an everlaſting enmity to the very name of a Briton. So far is this cruelty and devaſtation terrifying to ſubmiſſion, that it rouſes the moſt timid to feats of deſperate heroiſm.

A moſt worthy man, who has for more than four years paſt, devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his country, is thus left with nine ſmall children, deſtitute of even a ſhift of cloaths to comfort them. Many of the inhabitants are in a ſimilar ſituation; ſome widows, ſome aged, ſome infirm.

So many have ſuffered and are daily ſuffering among us, that it is impoſſible any thing conſiderable can be done for them here, more than to provide for their preſent neceſſities. Shall I beg in behalf of theſe worthy, tho' unfortunate fellow citizens, ſuffering in the common cauſe, that you will exert yourſelf among your acquaintance to afford them ſome relief. The difficulty of obtaining linen, cloaths, &c. &c. is inſurmountable among us. A ſmall pittance ſaved from your luxuries, will rejoice the hearts of our deſponding brethren, and engage others to ſtep forth with firmneſs to oppoſe the foes of America and mankind.

It wounds the heart of the brave and venturous citizen, to behold the piteous, heart-rendering ſufferings of the widows, children and dependants, of thoſe who have nobly fought the battles of our country, and bled in her righteous cauſe, while thoſe who fly from the appearances of danger, are rioting in the ſpoils of thoſe, who bear the heat and burden of the day.

I know your generous heart will bear a part with the afflictions of every ſufferer in ſo glorious a cauſe, and your benevolent hands, will be ready to exert themſelves, to obtain the relief, that may be in your power.

But to return, the enemy being oppoſed by a regiment of Col. Dayton's and ſuch militia, as could be ſuddenly collected, made a ſlow advance, till they came to a bridge at the entrance Springfield where the militia had an old iron 4 pound field piece, which they uſed to ſuch purpoſe, that the enemy were drove back for ſome conſiderable diſtance. Being thus encouraged, Col. Dayton's regt. and the militia together, preſſed upon them, and killed and wounded many of them; the general eſtimate is about 100. As our people were reinforced they gained firmneſs, and at night the enemy had ſecured no farther than Connecticut farms. In the night, having received an expreſs from General Clinton in South Carolina, they immediately began a retreat, and by ten o'clock on Thurſday, they had gained Elizabethtown Point, from whence they ſent off all their waggons, a part of their artillery and ſome of their cavalry previous to this, Lord Stirling with General Hand's Brigade and the militia, was detached cloſe on their rear, and between Elizabeth town and the Point had a very ſevere ſkirmiſh, ſome loſs on both ſides. Never did troops behave better than ours. The militia behaved beyond any thing that could have been expected. The Continental officers gave them the greateſt credit. It is ſaid the enemy had been perſuaded, that after the taking of Charleſtown, the militia would all ſubmit, and the Continental troops would deſert, It ſeems as if the militia had known theſe ſuggeſtions. Never did they ſo univerſally turn out on ſuch ſhort notice, and never with better ſpirit. I left this morning, at leaſt 2000 of them below the mountains, and more flocking down continually: Col. Dayton deſerves the greateſt credit, as does all his officers, who behaved unexceptionably.

The enemy were all day yeſterday mancevering to bring on a general engagement, and General Waſhington trying to draw them from their ſtrong poſſeſſion on the Point, where it was impoſſible to attack them to advantage Both have failed, and General Waſhington hath drawn back the main body of the army above Springfield to refreſh them, as they were exceedingly fatigued with two days and two nights lying on their arms. Every thing has been carried on with great propriety and we are in hopes, their gentry will be obliged to retire, notwithſtanding their ſanguine expectations. General Knyphauſen it is ſaid, brought over his carriage, expecting to have conſiderable uſe for it. There is a brigade left to watch their motions at Elizabeth town, with a number of the militia. They are in ſuch force, that I am clear of opinion, they intend to penetrate the country, and from ſome hints that have dropped, they have Pennſylvania in their eye, if they can beat General Waſhington.

I would give you many more particulars, but I am wearied beyond meaſure, with the fatigue of three days ride, and no reſt at night, and I write in pain.

P S. I forgot to mention a circumſtance relative to Mrs. Caldwell's death, that is very ſtriking. Some of the ſoldiers attacked a young lady about three miles from Mr. Caldwell's houſe, and one of them preſenting a fixed bayonet to her breaſt, ſwore he would kill her, for that ſhe was the wife of Mr. Caldwell. He was with difficulty prevented from putting his threats into execution, by a young officer who knew the lady, and ſwore to him, that ſhe was not the wife of Mr. Caldwell or any other perſon. This was previous to her murder. And on their retreat from Connecticut farms, a ſoldier bragged at Elizabeth town, that he had ſhot this unhappy lady.

AN ANECDOTE,

Reſpecting the Act for fixing the currency at one for forty, which, by making public, may throw a light on the ſubject both in town and country.

A VERY worthy and judicious Member of the Houſe of Aſſembly, (Mr Montgomery) had drawn up the following ſet of Reſolutions, which he intended to move as ſoon as the Bill above alluded to ſhould paſs into a Law, but being obliged to return home before the Act was paſſed, he left a copy of them with a friend The Bill was paſſed on the laſt day of the ſitting, and ſome extraordinary buſineſs coming unexpectedly before the Houſe, which ſet from ſix in the morning till nine at night, prevented the motion being made. The Member intended to move, that the petitions againſt the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time. After which he deſigned to propoſe the following:

"THE Houſe took up the conſideration of the ſeveral petitions againſt the Bill, intitled, "An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States, and for providing means for bringing the preſent war to a happy concluſion," which Bill is founded on the Act of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt, for appreciating the ſaid Bills of Credit to one for forty, and fixing them at that value. Whereupon

"Reſolved, That as the Act in queſtion equally effects the Members of this Houſe, with their ſeveral conſtituents, therefore whatever is *their* intereſt, either as individuals or as making a part of the community, muſt likewiſe be *ours*, and *ours theirs*.

"Reſolved, That it is our opinion that the Act above alluded to, and the Reſolve of Congreſs on which it is founded, are calculated to prevent unjuſt advantages being taken of the public, and will be to the laſting benefit of ourſelves and our conſtituents.

Reſolved, That it appears to us by the conſtruction of the ſeveral petitions, that the principles on which the ſaid Act is founded is not fully or rightly underſtood, and that the compliance of this Houſe with the prayers thereof would be very prejudicial to the intereſt of the petitioners.

"Firſt. Becauſe to increaſe the value of the currency in any material degree, beyond the value which the community themſelves have ſet upon it, would unjuſtly increaſe the national debt beyond the value which the public has received therefor.

"Secondly Becauſe the certain conſequences of increaſing the national debt, would ſubject the good people of this State to many years of unneceſſary taxation after the war is over, which it is the duty of this Houſe, and the intereſt of our conſtituents to prevent."

Never did people ſo clearly petition againſt their own intereſt as thoſe which petitioned againſt the Bill, becauſe their petition, had it been complied with, would have increaſed the national debt thirty-nine times greater than it really is, and conſequently encreaſed the taxes thirty-nine times larger than there is occaſion for. Our debt now is five millions of hard dollars, and they in effect prayed that it might be two hundred million of hard dollars.

Mr. DUNLAP,

THE benevolent plan for the encouragement of the ſoldiers in the Continental Army, formed by ſome Ladies in this city, having met with general approbation, it has been thought more proper and reſpectful, to wait on the expected donors, at their own houſes, than put them to the trouble of ſending their donations. For this purpoſe, they will be attended ſome early day this week, and it is requeſted, that every one who intends to favour the meaſure will be prepared; ſuch Ladies as have no objection to be known, will write their names on the cover of the paper which contains the donation; thoſe who do not chuſe to be thus diſtinguiſhed, will be entered as caſh; and the whole when collected, will be applied for the generous uſes intended, agreeable to the publication of laſt Saturday.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is to meet in the Library Apartments, Carpenter's Hall, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock, when the particular attendance of the Members, on buſineſs of importance is required.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2nd day of June inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine called the *Sally*, &c. burthen about 140 tons, Alexander Foſter, late Maſter, taken on her late intended voyage from London to New York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Stephen Decatur, (*qui tam* &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs againſt the ſaid brig and her cargo, purſuant to the prayer of the decree, &c.

By order of the Judge,
June 12. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue.

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday evening at ſeven o'clock.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing one hundred and one acres, and ſome perches. The above place is ſituated in Grinage township, Glouceſter county, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, twenty-four acres of clear land, a young bearing orchard, twenty acres of upland, four acres of meadow, and ſome more may be made, and all under a good fence; a good running ſpring goes near the houſe. The above place is twenty miles from Philadelphia, or ſixteen from Glouceſter, and ſix miles from a landing on Manti Creek, and one mile from Stringer's Glaſs houſe. The above place is well timbered with oak and pine fit for ſawing. Likewiſe ſeveral Griſt mills cloſe at hand.

June 16.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Plantation and Powder Mills occupied by ANN EVS, near Frankfort, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at ten o'clock,

ALL the live ſtock, conſiſting of Horſes, Milch Cows, young Cattle and Hogs, Implements of Huſbandry, Grain in the ground, Houſhold Furniture, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time and place of ſale.

June 10.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

A MULATTO SLAVE who it is ſuppoſed, has been ſeduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took off with him, a dark bay horſe 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet, and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The ſlave is near 6 feet high, ſtrong and well made; he had on and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but thoſe he will moſt probably wear, are a ſuit of ſuperfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white ſtockings, half boots, a black velvet ſtock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by ſome other, and it is probable he may travel as a ſervant to a white man who is ſuppoſed to have gone off with him; and as ſuch may change his dreſs. He went off in the night of the 20th inſtant. Five hundred dollars will be given, and all charges paid for ſecuring the ſlave and the horſe, or 250 for either,

By GEORGE MORGAN.

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare with a black mane and tail, was ſtolen the ſame night the above mentioned ſlave went off, ſuppoſed by him or his accomplice. She has a ſhort dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or ſmall wen, on the hindermoſt part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pratty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the perſon who ſhall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN in the capacity of a Chamber-maid and Seamſtreſs; ſuch a one coming well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

8th. Provided alſo and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no action or ſuit now commenced or depending in the county of Weſtmoreland, againſt any perſon living within the bounds of the ſaid counties of A. or B. or elſewhere, ſhall be ſtay'd or diſcontinued by this act, or by any thing herein contained; but that the ſame actions already commenced or depending may be proſecuted, and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made. And that it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtices of the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland to iſſue any judicial proceſs to the ſheriff of the county of Weſtmoreland aforeſaid for carrying on and obtaining the effect of their ſuits; which ſheriff ſhall be and is hereby obliged to yeild obedience in executing the ſaid writs, and make due return thereof before the juſtices of the court of the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland, as if the parties lived and reſided within the ſame.

9th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the preſident or vice-preſident, in council of this ſtate, to appoint proper perſons to act as ſheriff and coroner in the ſaid counties of A. and B. reſpectively, until others be elected and commiſſioned in purſuance of this act.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſheriffs and treaſurers hereafter to be elected or appointed for the ſaid counties of A. and B. ſhall reſpectively give ſecurity, as is uſual in ſuch caſes in the other counties of this ſtate, in the ſeveral ſums following, that is to ſay; the ſheriff in the ſum of pounds, and the treaſurer in the ſum of pounds, money of this commonwealth.

11th. And whereas, by divers means, without fault in the inhabitants, many of the good people of the ſaid counties of A. and B. have been hitherto prevented of giving this ſtate the aſſurance of their fidelity required of its inhabitants by law;

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the inhabitants of the ſaid counties of A. and B. who are ſo circumſtanced, to apply to any juſtice of the peace for their proper county at any time before the day of next enſuing the publication of this act, and require ſuch juſtice to adminiſter to ſuch applicant the oath or affirmation of fidelity, which juſtice is hereby enjoined to adminiſter the ſame as directed in and by an act of aſſembly of this commonwealth intitled an act

and to give a certificate thereof, whereupon ſuch applicant ſhall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free and leige ſubject of this commonwealth.

12th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, notwithſtanding any thing in this act contained, the ſaid counties of A. and B. ſhall ſeverally be entitled to a number of repreſentatives in general aſſembly, in ſuch proportion to the number of their taxable inhabitants as is or ſhall be allowed by law in the other counties of this ſtate, as ſoon as the number of ſuch taxables is properly aſcertained.

13th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That be and he is hereby appointed regiſter for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and recorder of deeds for the ſaid county of A. and that be and he is hereby appointed regiſter for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and recorder of deeds for the ſaid county of B. ſeverally, to give ſecurity as is uſual in ſuch caſes for the ſum of

14th. And to the end the boundaries of the ſaid county of B. may be the better aſcertained and known,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the preſident or vice preſident, in council of this ſtate, to appoint two artiſts of ſufficient capacity to extend Meaſon and Dickſon's line till five degrees of weſt longitude, from Delaware river, ſhall be compleated thereon; and alſo to aſſertain and mark off the line from the termination thereof to the Ohio river, as is above deſcribed: and that the preſident or vice-preſident in council intimate the ſaid appointments to the governing powers of the ſtate of Virginia, with the time when the artiſts will be upon the ſpot; to the end that Virginia may ſend artiſts to act in conjunction with thoſe ſo appointed in purſuance of this act, if the governing powers thereof think proper: Provided nevertheleſs, that if artiſts from the ſtate of Virginia do not attend, at the time and place ſo appointed, it ſhall and may be lawful for thoſe ſo appointed by the council of this ſtate, and they are hereby injoined and required, to proceed upon and finiſh the buſineſs without delay.

TO BE LET,

PART of an HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLING, ſituate on the main ſtreet, the lower end of Germantown, ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a Gentleman. Enquire of SOLOMON WHITE in Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

SIXTY Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a Cow Herd off the Commons, the 29th of May, a Black, middle ſized, freſh milch COW, about 6 years old, a piece out of the near ear, and branded on the horns J. HAWORTH. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber next to the Porter Brewery in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Race and Vine ſtreets, or gives information thereof, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN HAWORTH.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into conſideration the great and increaſing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public ſpirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing ſtill to afflict us with the ſore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the ſeventeenth day of next Auguſt, to be obſerved, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, faſting and prayer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-firſt day of June next, for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the Commerce, &c. burthen about two hundred tons, lately from the iſland of Barbadoes, bound to New-York, and commanded by William Coran; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Matthew Lawler, Peter Richards, and Sanford Thompſon, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid ſhip, her cargo, &c. ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-firſt day of June next, for the trial of the armed ſchooner or veſſel called the Queen Charlotte, burthen about forty tons, lately commanded by John Hall; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by James Nicholſon, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 29. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday morning the firſt inſtant (June) from the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, a Negroe Man, named PUNCH, about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, handſome, ſtout and very well made, his leggs ſome-what bowing, wears his wool tupped, lived in New England from a child, and ſpeaks that dialect, reads and writes tolerably, is left handed: Took with him a variety of cloaths, &c among which are the following articles:—1 blue cloth coat, ſuperfine, red collar and cuffs, 1 ditto coarſer, 1 plain blue ditto, 1 crimſon coloured great coat, milled baize, much faded, ſeveral white and blue cloth waiſtcoats and breeches, ſeveral ſtriped and white linen waiſtcoats and breeches, 1 pair new buckſkin breeches, 1 pair boots almoſt new, linen overalls, ſeveral coarſe and fine ſhirts, hoes, &c. one good hat, and one old round ditto. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get to New-York or go to ſea. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. Whoever returns ſaid Negroe to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

N. B. Strayed away, the 29th of May, a pale red COW, about ten years old, very poor, ſmall horns, a white face and belly, the hair on her tail cut ſhort; the perſon who will return her or inform where ſhe is ſhall be well rewarded.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Wedneſday laſt from the ſubſcriber, a light BAY MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſhort body, black main and tail, ſtar and ſnip over the left noſtril, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber in Chriſtian ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreet, Southwark, ſhall have One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the Mare only, and if ſtolen, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges. VALENTINE WAR.

June 2.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

AN ELEGANT BAY Virginia Bred HORSE, near fifteen hands high, excellent either for the ſaddle or phæton; but he is eight years old, high ſpirited, but no vice. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS a Place,

AS a WET NURSE, a WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED to Purchaſe,

A SMALL Plantation, on or near the river Schuylkill, or ſome of its branches, or upon any other river or creek, provide the land be good, and in a good neighbourhood; at the diſtance of five to forty, or fifty miles from Philadelphia, and to be entered upon ſome time in the preſent year; an orchard or garden would be agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

THE ſubſcriber being removed to this City, begs leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, That he carries on the COACHMAKING buſineſs in all its branches, on the ſhorteſt notice, at his ſhop in Arch-ſtreet, where WILLIAM TOD, formerly carried on the ſame buſineſs. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt faſhion that the times will admit of: All orders ſhall be punctually anſwered and attended to, by their

Humble ſervant,

GEORGE WAY.

N. B. Three blackſmiths uſed to work at the coach making buſineſs, is wanted, one of which to be a ſpring-maker and a good workman.

Philadelphia, May 29.

ALL perſons who have Accounts to ſettle with the Auditors of the State of Pennſylvania, in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, are once more required to attend at the Auditors office, with their Accounts and Vouchers, on or before the following days viz. The city of Philadelphia June 5th, the county of Philadelphia the 12th, the county of Cheſter the 19th, the county of Bucks the 26th following. Thoſe who neglect to attend on or before the days above mentioned, may be aſſured that they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without reſpect to perſons.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. PATRICK BARRY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN BARRY, Adminiſtrator.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT SPINNET,

Enquire at Mrs. OWINGS, Corner of Dock and Walnut-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN LE TILIER,

In Market-Sreet, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia.

A SMALL aſſortment of the beſt Watch Cryſtals, Main Springs and Fuſee Chains. Alſo about thirty-five thouſand Shiping Shingles.

TO BE SOLD,

For Loan-Office Certificates,

A PLANTATION about 70 miles from the city, in Berks county, containing 200 acres of land, 34 acres cleared, ſeventeen acres of meadow watered, part of it is already made, a good garden, good log-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a new barn, ſtabling for horſes and cattle, and ſeveral other out-buildings. The place is well watered and timbered: The ſituation pleaſant and wholeſome; a meeting, a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and lime-ſtone in the circumference of four miles. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Strayed, fifteen days ago, a little brown COW, part of her hind foot, tail and belly white. She is poor and young. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, ſhall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, by applying as above.

June 1.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY yeſterday afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, a MULATTO GIRL, who calls herſelf SARAH GROVER, about 17 or 18 years of age, of a ſullen countenance, had on or took with her, one ſtriped purple and white long gown, one dark calicoe ſhort ditto, one green petticoat with white flowers, one white flannel ditto, one black quilted ditto, top'd with blue, one green bonnet, one white linen apron, a pair white linen mitts, one pair of good leather ſhoes, and one or two pair cotton ſtockings. She belongs to a gentleman in Shrewſbury, who having a ſuſpicion of her intending to get to New-York, where ſome of her relations are, ſent her to this city. Whoever apprehends her, and lodges her in any goal, ſo that her maſter can get her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges. JOSEPH BULLOCK.

DESERTED,

From the Detachment, of the regiment of artillery and artificers, at Waſhingtonſburgh, the 21ſt of May laſt,

WILLIAM SIMPSON, by trade a ſhoemaker, a native of Ireland, about thirty-five years of age, five feet, eight inches high, light complexion, ſhort light brown hair, ſpeaks quick; he went off in his regimental coat, blue faced with red. Whoever apprehends and confines ſaid deſerter, ſo that he may be returned to his regiment again, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to the Commiſſary General of Military Stores Office, in Philadelphia.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber at Cape May, an APPRENTICE LAD fifteen years of age, a freſh complexion, light coloured hair, had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, ſtriped woollen ſhirt, a pair of flannel trowſers, he carried away two new ſhirts of his Maſter's. Whoever takes up ſaid ran away, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

DARIUS CORSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY. THE JUNE 17, 1780.

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening arrived, Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, with the following Diſpatches from Major General Lincoln to Congreſs.

Charleſtown, May 24, 1780.

SIR,

THE enclоſed papers will inform Congreſs of each important circumſtance which has occurred in this department ſince I did myſelf the honor to write them on the 9th ult. by Mr. Cannon.

They will hereby obſerve, that after every effort and exertion made by a handful of brave troops, contending with numberleſs hardſhips and difficulties, (to all which they moſt chearfully ſubmitted) we were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the terms of capitulation, which accompany this letter

I ſhall not at preſent go into a detail of the matter as I expect to reach Congreſs before this—but ſhould I not, Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, who is the bearer of this letter, will be able to give a minute ſtate of things: I muſt beg leave therefore to refer Congreſs to that gentleman, and to aſſure them, that his ſteady attention to duty and zeal for the ſervice, entitle him to every reſpect.

I have the honor to be,
with the higheſt regard and eſteem,
your Excellency's moſt
obedient ſervant,
B. LINCOLN.

Lieutenant Colonel Ternant will be able to inform Congreſs what has cauſed ſo much delay in getting off the diſpatches.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs.

No. I.

Camp, before Charleſtown, May the 10th, 1780.

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's forces, in the colonies, lying on the Atlantick, from Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c. and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America, &c. &c. &c. regreting the effuſion of blood, and the diſtreſſes which muſt now commence, deem it conſonant to humanity to warn the town and garriſon of Charleſtown of the havock and deſolation with which they are threatened from the formidable force ſurrounding them by land and ſea.

An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants of ſaving their lives and property (contained in the town) or of abiding by the fatal conſequences of a cannonade and ſtorm.

Should the place, in a ſalacious ſecurity, or its commander in a wanton indifference to the fate of its inhabitants delay the ſurrender; or ſhould public ſtores or ſhipping be deſtroyed, the reſentment of an exaſperated ſoldiery may intervene, but the ſame mild and compaſſionate offer can never be renewed.

The reſpective commanders who hereby ſummons the town, do not apprehend ſo raſh a part as further reſiſtance will be taken; but rather that the gates will be opened and themſelves received with a degree of confidence, which will forebode farther reconciliation.

H. CLINTON.
MR. ARBUTHNOT.

To the Commanding officer in Charleſtown.

No. II.

Head Quarters, (Charleſtown) April 10, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received your ſummons of this date. Sixty days have paſſed ſince it has been known that your intentions againſt this town were hoſtile, in which, time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of ſupporting it to the laſt extremity.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's humble ſervant,
B. LINCOLN.

General Clinton, and
Admiral Arbuthnot.

No. III.

Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

SIR,

I AM willing to enter into the conſideration of terms of capitulation—if ſuch can be obtained as are honourable for the army, and ſafe for the inhabitants. I have to propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, for the purpoſe of digeſting ſuch articles.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
B. LINCOLN.

(Signed)

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IV.

Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

SIR,

ADMIRAL Arbuthnot, who commands the fleet, ſhould have been addreſſed jointly with me upon this occaſion.

As I wiſh to communicate with him, and as I give my conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, I deſire an Aide de Camp may paſs to the ſhips with a letter, and my requeſt that the battery on James Iſland may deſiſt firing.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. I. That all acts of hoſtility and works ſhall ceaſe between the naval and land forces of Great-Britain and America, in this State, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. That the town, forts, and fortifications belonging to them, ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. That the ſeveral troops garriſoning the town and forts including the French and American ſailors, the French invalids, the North-Carolina and South-Carolina militia, and ſuch of the Charleſtown militia as may chooſe to leave this place, ſhall have thirty-ſix hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the capitulation has been accepted and ſigned on both ſides---and that thoſe troops ſhall retire with the uſual honours of war, and carry off during that time their arms, field artillery, ammunition, baggage, and ſuch of their ſtores as they may be able to tranſport.

Art. IV. That after the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours mentioned in the preceding article, the Britiſh troops before the town ſhall take poſſeſſion of it, and thoſe now at Wappetaw ſhall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

Art. V. That the American army, thus collected at Lampriere's, ſhall have ten days, from the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours before-mentioned, to march wherever General Lincoln may think proper to the eaſtward of Cooper River, without any movement being made by the Britiſh troops, or part of them out of the town, or Fort Moultrie.

Art. VI. That the ſick and wounded of the American and French hoſpitals, with their medicines, ſtores, the ſurgeons, and Director-General, ſhall remain in the town, and be ſupplied with the neceſſaries requiſite, until proviſion can be made for their removal, which will be as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Art. VII. That no ſoldier ſhall be encouraged to deſert, or permitted to enliſt on either ſide.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the Continental ſhips of war, Providence, Boſton, and Ranger, now in this harbour, with the French ſhip of war the Adventure, ſhall have liberty to proceed to ſea, with the neceſſary ſtores on board, and go unmoleſted, the three former to Philadelphia, and the latter to Cape Francois, with the French invalids mentioned in Article III.

Art. X. The Citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. XI. That twelve months be allowed ſuch as do not chuſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects, real and perſonal, in the State, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chuſe, as well as themſelves and families, and that during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XII. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, reſiding amongſt us, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Dated at Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
Eight o'Clock at Night.

SIR,

WE have in anſwer to your third article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former offer, as terms which, although you cannot claim, we yet conſent to grant.

Theſe, however, muſt be accepted immediately, and reſponſible hoſtages of the rank of field officers muſt be ſent us as ſecurities that the cuſtoms of war on theſe occaſions are ſtrictly adhered to, that no perſon of the garriſon or inhabitant be permitted to go out, nothing be removed or deſtroyed, and no ſhip or veſſel paſs from the town.

All dependent poſts are to be included in the ſurrender, and the hoſtages to be anſwerable for them as for the town.

Your anſwer is expected at Ten o'Clock, at which hour hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs our offers are cloſed with.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln. MR. ARBUTHNOT.

No. VII.

SIR, Camp before Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

CIRCUMSTANCED as I now am with reſpect to the place inveſted, humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined ſhould not again be proffered.

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the deſtruction (on the 6th inſtant) of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches againſt the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of ſuccour, (could you ever have formed any) and as an hour, beyond which reſiſtance is temerity.

By this laſt ſummons therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive ſeverity exaſperated ſoldiers may inflict on the unhappy people, whom you devote by perſevering in a fruitleſs defence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer until eight o'clock, when hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs the town be ſurrendered, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. VIII.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

YOUR letter to me of this date is now under conſideration—there are ſo many different intereſts to be conſulted, that I have to propoſe that hoſtilities do not again commence till twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IX.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Conſent that hoſtilities ſhall not again commence before the hour of twelve, as you deſire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. X.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

AS more time has been expended in conſulting the different intereſts than I ſuppoſed there would be, I have to requeſt that the truce may be continued until Four o'Clock.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XI.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by Major General LINCOLN.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hoſtility and work, ſhall ceaſe between the beſiegers and beſieged, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. The continental troops and ſailors, with their baggage, ſhall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain priſoners of war, until exchanged---While priſoners, they ſhall be ſupplied with good and wholeſome proviſions, in ſuch quantity as is ſerved out to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, and be ſecured in their perſons and property.

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be continued under the care of their own ſurgeons, and be ſupplied with medicines, and ſuch neceſſaries as are allowed to the Britiſh hoſpitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy ſhall keep their horſes, ſwords, piſtols and baggage, which ſhall not be ſearched, and retain their ſervants.

Art. VII. The garriſon ſhall, at an hour appointed, march out with ſhouldered arms, drums beating and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. X. That twelve months time be allowed to all ſuch as do not chooſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects real and perſonal in the ſtate, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chooſe, as well as themſelves and families; and that, during that time, they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Art. XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's diſpatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.

SIR, May 8, Half after Five.

AS I wiſh to communicate with the Admiral upon the ſubject of your laſt letter, I have to deſire that an Aide de Camp may be permitted to paſs to the fleet for that purpoſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.

SIR, May 8, Six o'Clock, P. M.

IN order to give the articles of capitulation which you have propoſed a due conſideration, I propoſe that the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall continue until to-morrow morning at 8 o'Clock, and that in the mean time every thing ſhall continue in its preſent ſituation. If you accede to this, you will pleaſe to give me immediate information of it.

I am Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No XIV.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Accede to your propoſal, that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe until to-morrow morning eight o'clock, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XV.

SIR, May 8, Eight o'Clock, P. M.

YOUR anſwer to my letter propoſing the continuation of the truce until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, only accedes to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate, but my propoſition was, that until that time every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation; and my meaning was, that there ſhould not be an attempt made to remove any of the troops, or deſtroy any of the

ſhips, ſtores, or other effects whatever, now in the town or harbour. If your idea is the ſame, I muſt requeſt you will expreſs yourſelf more explicitly.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

IN agreeing that the truce ſhould be continued until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and all works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your propoſal that every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation, which I again aſſent to.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XVII.

Articles of Capitulation, as anſwered by Sir Henry Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. I. ALL acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe until the articles of Capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the commanders of the inveſting forces. Proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, as priſoners upon parole; which parole, ſo long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with reſpect to their horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed of by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

Art. VII. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed.

Art. VIII. Agreed; with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf a priſoner on parole.

Art. IX. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia. And all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this, or other article, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

Art. X. The diſcuſſion of this article, of courſe, cannot poſſibly be entered into at preſent.

Art. XI. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French Conſul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper veſſel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpoſe.

All public papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them. (Signed) H. CLINTGN.

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charleſtown, May 9, 1780.

No. XVIII.

SIR, May 9, 1780.

IN reply to your anſwers on the articles of capitulation I muſt remark, that in their preſent ſtate they are inadmiſſable, and have to propoſe, that thoſe now ſent may be acceded to.

If any further explanation ſhould be neceſſary, I have to propoſe alſo, that two gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the ſubject. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Alterations of Articles of Capitulation, propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. II. THE town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, excepting thoſe which are private property, and all public ſtores, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, with their baggage, unmoleſted, and not be conſidered as priſoners of war.

Art. VI. Such of the officers as may be unwilling to diſpoſe of their horſes, may keep them.

Art. VII. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the drums not beating a Britiſh march.

Art. VIII. The French Conſul never having borne arms, and acting in a civil capacity, is not to be conſidered as a priſoner of war.

Art. IX. The citizens, and all other perſons now in town, who are inhabitants of this ſtate, ſhall be ſecured in their perſons and properties, both in town and country, and not be conſidered priſoners of war.

Art. X. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the perſons who may claim the privilege therein expreſſed giving their parole, that they will not act againſt the Britiſh government until they are exchanged.

Art. XI. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, with the ſame reſtrictions as are mentioned in Art. X.

In order to prevent diſputes it is to be underſtood, that all officers of the continental army, who are citizens of this ſtate, be entitled to all the benefits of citizens, with regard to the ſecurity of their property.

All public records now in town will be delivered to ſuch perſons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Done at Charleſtown, May 9, 1780.

No. XIX.

SIR, May 9, 1780.

NO other motives but thoſe of forbearance and compaſſion induced us to renew offers of terms you certainly had no claim to.

The alterations you propoſe are all utterly inadmiſſible. Hoſtilities will in conſequence commence afreſh at eight o'clock.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln. MT. ARBUTHNOT.

No. XX.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 11, 1780.

THE ſame motives of humanity which inclined you to propoſe articles of capitulation to this garriſon, induced me to offer thoſe I had the honour of ſending you on the 8th inſtant. They then appeared to me ſuch as I might proffer, and you receive, with honour to both parties. Your exceptions to them, as they principally concerned the militia and citizens, I then conceived were ſuch as could not be concurred with; but a recent application from thoſe people, wherein they expreſs a willingneſs to comply with them, and a wiſh on my part to leſſen as much as may be the diſtreſſes of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. XXI.

SIR, Camp before Charles-Town, May 11, 1780.

WHEN you rejected the favourable terms which were dictated by an earneſt deſire to prevent the effuſion of blood, and interpoſed articles that were wholly inadmiſſible, both the Admiral and myſelf were of opinion that the ſurrender of the town at diſcretion was the only condition that ſhould afterwards be attended to; but as the motives which then induced them are ſtill prevalent, I now inform you, that the terms then offered will ſtill be granted.

A copy of the articles ſhall be ſent for your ratification as ſoon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a detachment of grenadiers will be ſent to take poſſeſſion of the horn-work oppoſite your main gate. Every arrangement which may conduce to good order in occupying the town ſhall be ſettled before noon to-morrow, and at that time your garriſon ſhall march out. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. XXII.

Head-Quarters before Charleſtown, the 12th of May, 1780.

SIR,

WE have to requeſt you will propoſe ſome proper contiguous buildings in the town, for the reſidence of the privates priſoners of war; theſe muſt be of courſe ſuch as may in diſcretion be aſked.

The officers of the army and navy ſhall go to the barracks at Haddret's Point, and boats will be ready at the wharves to convey them at 3 o'clock.

The militia muſt depart as ſpeedily as poſſible, and we beg a report from you of the numbers departing homewards on parole by the ſeveral routes to the country;—boats ſhall convey their baggage to Stono Ferry, to Dorcheſter, to Strawberry Ferry, or to Cainhoy: themſelves ſhall be eſcorted beyond our neighbouring poſts.

We beg from you a general return of all perſons bearing arms, and alſo of all perſons yet in town in civil capacities.

As ſoon as the detachment of Grenadiers take poſſeſſion of the Horn-work, our Deputies of departments will meet yours, who will deliver up to them all public effects; and when your troops ſhall have quitted the town, the garriſon deſtined to it ſhall march in.

Your officers ſhall be allowed to go to the extent of ſix miles, but to paſs no river, creek or arm of the ſea.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

H. CLINTON,

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Major General Lincoln.

No. XXIII.

Gentlemen, Charleſtown, May 12, 1780.

I HAVE ſent you the Articles of Capitulation, ſigned by me. As it is neceſſary ſome matters ſhould be explained, previous to their taking place, I have directed Lt. Col. Ternant, as Commiſſioner on my part, to execute this buſineſs, and agree upon the place to which our troops ſhall be conducted. I am ſorry unavoidable delay has ſo long occaſioned my anſwer to be poſtponed. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,
and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

XXIV.

Camp before Charleſtown, May 12, 1780.

SIR,

MAJOR Andre, Deputy Adjutant General, is appointed to confer with Lieut. Col. Ternant, on the matters you deſire to have explained, and to agree upon the place to which your troops ſhall be conducted.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

H. CLINTON.

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Major General Lincoln.

RETURN of the killed and wounded during the ſiege.

Killed, 1 Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, 6 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 68 rank and file, continentals.—wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 18 Serjeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and ſeamen being in a different part of the town, ſuffered no loſs.

RETURN of the continental troops, priſoners of war, including the ſick and wounded.

Major General Lincoln.

Brigadiers; Moultrie, M'Intoſh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, Lieutenant Colonels 14, Majors 15, Captains and Captain Lieutenants 84, Lieutenants 84, ſecond Lieutenants and Enſigns 32.

Non-commiſſioned officers, 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977.

The number of deſerters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May, amounted only to 20.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The barracks of Charleſtown, as extenſive and commodious as thoſe in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the Commiſſioners for the reſidence of our Continental troops during their captivity. Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters of our own have been appointed to procure proviſions and other neceſſaries from the Britiſh Commiſſary General, and iſſue them to our ſoldiers.—Three field officers are to remain conſtantly in town to ſuperintend the priſoners &c. and are to be releived as often as they pleaſe.—The other officers are alſo at liberty to viſit their men at any time by giving notice of the day and hour to the Commiſſary of priſoners.—The General officers and ſome of the Field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Chriſt Church Pariſh; and the enemy ſeemed to be diſpoſed to grant any reaſonable requeſt in conſideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the ſurrender of the town, the arſenal in which had been depoſited all the ſtands of arms, taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 Britiſh ſoldiers, and ſome Heſſians periſhed in the exploſion, and ſix houſes were totally burnt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.

MR. HOLT,

AT the requeſt of the Joint Committee for canvaſſing the ballots for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c. I herein encloſe you for publication, their certificate—You will not fail to have in it your next.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

ROBERT HARPUR, Dep'y Sec'y.

P. S. It may not be diſagreeable to your cuſtomers to know, that His Excellency Governor Clinton, upon the Committee's caſting up the ballots, was found to have 3264 votes more than any other candidate.

R. H.

Kingſton, June 3d, 1780.

State of New York, ſſ.

WE the Subſcribers, a Joint Committee of the Senate and Aſſembly, appointed for that purpoſe, having, according to the Form and Effect of the Act of the Legiſlature, in ſuch caſe made and provided, met at the Secretary's Office, and canvaſſed and eſtimated the Votes taken for Governor and Lieutenant Governor ſeverally at the late General election: DO CERTIFY, that upon ſuch Canvaſs and Eſtimate, WE did determine, that, by Plurality of Votes, HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE CLINTON, ESQUIRE, was choſen Governor, and the Honorable PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Eſquire, was choſen Lieutenant Governor of this State.

GIVEN under our Hands the ſecond day of June, in the fourth Year of the INDEPENDENCE of this State, and in the Year of our LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

THOMAS TREDWELL, HENRY WISNER,
NATHANIEL SACKET, STEPHEN WARD,
THOMAS MOFFAT, ZEPHANIAH PLATT,
ROBERT BOYD jun. JONA. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL DODGE, HENRY OOTHOUDT.
LEVI PAULING,

His Excellency the Governor, being at Kingſton, when intelligence was received, that a party of the enemy, conſiſting chiefly of Tories with ſome Indians and Britiſh ſoldiers, to the number of 400, under the command of Sir John Johnſon, had, on the 22d ult. made an attack on the frontier inhabitants of Conawaga, Conajoharry, &c. near Johnſtown, in Tryon County, where they murdered and ſcalped 11 perſons, among whom were Mr. Fonda, ſenior, Col. Fiſher and two ſons, the latter of whom they barbarouſly tortured to death, took about a dozen priſoners, and got about 150, chiefly of Sir John's tenants to join them. They plundered the inhabitants of the moſt valuable clothes and effects, with which they loaded 70 horſes, and burnt the reſt with the houſes, deſtroyed all the cattle and ſtock they could find, except the horſes, which they carried off with them, together with the Negroes belonging to the inhabitants.

His Excellency, on receiving the intelligence, on Thurſday the 25th ult. immediately ſet out from Kingſton, and proceeded to Albany; whence, with a conſiderable body of Militia, haſtily aſſembled, he ſet out for Lake George, the Militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George with his troops, he croſſed the lake on Tueſday laſt, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of the Militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken moſt of the batteaus of the enemy, and got beyond them, it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

TRENTON, June 14.

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of ſixteen of our Militia having been out upon a ſcout, fell in with ſeventeen of the enemy, whom they brought off, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the Britiſh troops is arrived at Staten-Iſland from South Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy ſtill continue at Elizabeth Town Point inactive, except ſcouting parties that are daily ſkirmiſhing with our Militia; in ſeveral of which the Militia have fought with great ſpirit, and been ſucceſsful. Our loſs is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Capt. Reves being among the former. The enemy's loſs is ſaid to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, dated May 30, 1780.

"This morning a detachment of about 300 of the enemy, under the command of Col. Boſkirſk, made a deſcent into this county. Their object was profeſſedly to murder and carry off the Militia. They divided themſelves into two parties, each going upon a ſcout. They met at the houſe of J. Zabriſkie at about one o'clock, A. M. and miſtaking each other for the rebel guard, (as they call it) fell upon each other in a moſt furious manner, and by the diſcharge of their muſkets and uſe of the bayonet, they appear to have made a dreadful ſlaughter; the ground round the houſe being in a meaſure covered with blood, and in ſome places the clotted gore remained in heaps when I arrived at the ſpot, which was at five o'clock.—After this, they finding their miſtake, retreated over and took up the bridge to prevent our men purſuing them. 'Tis ſaid they had ſeven or eight killed on the ſpot, beſides wounded—All were carried off."

The 4th inſtant, thirty five Americans, including five officers, made their eſcape from the priſon-ſhip at New-York, and got ſafely off.

Thurſday laſt a party of about thirty of the enemy landed at Cloſter, in Bergen county, in order to plunder cattle from the inhabitants; but while they were collecting them, they were attacked by a party of our Militia under the command of Capt. Blanch, who re-took the cattle, killed one and wounded two of the plunderers, and drove them to their boats, without any loſs on our ſide.

Saturday night laſt the alarm-gun at Princeton was ſpiked up by a perſon unknown; but the ſpike has been ſince taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be diſcovered and meet a proper reward.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth County, June 12.

"Ty, with his party of about twenty blacks and whites, laſt Friday afternoon took and carried off priſoners Capt. Barns Smock and Gilbert Vanmater; at the ſame time ſpiked up the iron four pounder at Capt. Smock's houſe, but took no ammunition: Two of the artillery horſes, and two of Capt. Smock's horſes were likewiſe taken off."

The above mentioned Ty is a negroe, who bears the title of Colonel, and commands a motly crew at Sandy-Hook.

Major General Dickinſon ſet out from this place yeſterday morning, to take upon him the command of the Jerſey Militia, in order to co-operate with the Continental Army in repelling the incurſions of the enemy, who have taken poſt at Elizabeth-Town Point. It muſt give the moſt heart-felt pleaſure to the Friends of Liberty and the Independence of our country, to obſerve with what unanimity and reſolution the Militia have turned out for the

support of the common cause, and gives a happy presage of our final success.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by a gentlemen in Morris-Town from his friend in Suffex county.

"On Sunday morning the 4th instant, about one o'clock, Major Hoops having reason to believe that disaffected persons were in his neighbourhood, discovered a fellow in company with a woman near his house; he immediately questioned them; the woman prevaricated, and the man hesitating in his answers, gave him suspicions; upon which he desired them to walk into the house, that he might be fully assured of what they told him. Major Hoops on his way to the house looking round, found the man running away; he pursued and took him, not without wounding the fellow through the arm with a small sword, upon seeing a cocked pistol in his hand. He was discovered to be a Levy soldier in his regimentals, belonging to the corps of Jersey volunteers; on bringing him to the light, the Major presented one of the pistols he had taken from him to his head, and resolutely declared he would put him to death if he did not inform him of his designs in coming to this part of the country. He said that about three weeks ago he came out with Lieut. Moody, and another, from New-York, who had received instructions from General Knyphausen, but he kept them secret; only hinting that he was to take some person off within two miles of Morris-Town, but finding that he was not at home, nor would be before the 15th of this month, they came up here in order to pass their time away till the person returned: That he had left Moody in the road near the Moravian Mills; that he had liberty to go to his uncle's, one Matthew Lowrey, where he was then going had not Major Hoops disappointed him; and that he was to meet Moody and his companion on the top of Jenny Jump mountain on Thursday night, when they were to proceed on their intended expedition.

"After leaving him under guard, and collecting his own people and a few of his neighbours, pursuit was given to Moody, but unfortunately could not make any discoveries."

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Thirty-six Ladies of this city, have undertaken to solicit contributions from their sex, as an extraordinary bounty for our soldiery, and dividing the city into ten wards, have made their applications from house to house with great success, almost every one offering with the greatest cheerfulness, their proportion, according to their circumstances and their ability.

A List of VESSELS entered at the Naval-Office in Philadelphia, since the 19th ult. to the 16th instant, with their Cargoes, to whom consigned, and from whence arrived.

May 19. SCHOONER Vaine, Michael Williamson, from Hispaniola, 15 barrels sugar, 49 barrels and 40 bags coffee; consigned to Stephen Gerard and co.

24. Schooner Polly Sly, John King, from St. Eustatia, 37 hogsheads rum, 100 bushels salt; consigned to Bunner Murry and co.

Brig Black Prince, John Rogers, from St. Eustatia, 50 hogsheads rum, 10 bales ravens duck, 5 pipes madeira wine, 6 chests tea, 672 bushels salt, 200 kegs powder, 1 box stripes, 1 do. blankets, 1 chest tea, 3 hogsheads rum; consigned to Isaac Moses and co.

Sloop Ready Money, Thomas Cobb, from St. Eustatia, 22 hogsheads rum, 500 bushels salt, 8 kegs nails, 10 bags coffee; consigned to George Hains.

Brig Chance, Davidson Derham, from St. Eustatia, 520 bushels salt, 60 puncheons rum; consigned to Isaac Moses.

27. Schooner Mercury, John M'Keever, from Teneriffe, 32 1-2 pipes of wine, 6 bolts canvas; consigned to Robert Totten.

30. Schooner Three Sisters, Simon Florentine, from North Carolina, 150 barrels tar and turpentine, 15 barrels salt, 6 tierces rice, 49 hides, 8 hogsheads molasses; consigned to Jacob Geiger and co.

June 1. Sloop Generous Friends, Giles Sage, from Hispaniola, 35 hogsheads molasses, 10 tierces taffia; consigned to Richard Sands and John Purviance.

3. Schooner Weazel, John Gibbons, from North-Carolina, 40 barrels tar, 500 weight allspice; consigned to John Gibbons.

6. Brig Lady Gates, George Stewart, from Port au Prince, 49 hogsheads 25 barrels sugar, 20 barrels 1 hogshead, 1 tierce and 17 bags coffee; consigned to Matthew Irwin and co.

Ship Flora, Ephraim Doane, from Port au Prince, 68 hogsheads brown sugar, 31 barrels do. 2 hogsheads loaf sugar, 94 bags and 15 hogsheads coffee, 35 bags cotton, 20 casks taffia; consigned to William Pollard, Tod and co.

Schooner Lavictoire, Alexander Girard, from Port au Prince, 20,000 weight sugar, 3000 weight coffee, 15 tierces taffia; consigned to James Oellers.

Schooner Tryal, Jonathan Buffington, from St. Eustatia, 200 bushels salt, 130 hogsheads rum, 10 casks wine, 13 bales, boxes and keggs, dry goods and iron mongery ware, 2 hogsheads rum; consigned to Blair M'Clenighan.

Schooner St. James, John Baxtir, from St. Eustatia, 41 hogsheads rum, 120 bushels salt; consigned to Andrew and James Caldwell.

Schooner Industry, Henry Dawkins, from Grenada, 40 hogsheads rum, 59 bags coffee; consigned to George Meade and co.

Schooner Chance, Francis Knox, from St. Eustatia, 200 bushels salt, 40 hogsheads rum, 10 tierces and 5 pipes wine, 14 bales and packages, dry goods, 4 barrels rum, 33 cases geneva; consigned to Blair M'Clenighan and co.

Schooner Vengeance, Samuel Cassan, from Port au Prince, 33 hogsheads and 21 barrels sugar, 80 bags coffee; consigned to John Pringle and co.

7. Schooner Stephen, John Vicary, from St. Eustatia, 20 hogsheads rum, 9 hogsheads sugar, 5 pipes wine; consigned to Robert Morris

Schooner Betsy, Alexander J. Oglevie, from Grenada, 41 hogsheads rum; consigned to John Taylor and co.

Ship Independence, Thomas Truxton, from St. Eustatia, 113 puncheons rum, 30 pipes wine, 2 barrels sugar, 50 boxes, cases and bales dry goods, 200 cases gin, 59 bags coffee, 54 do. cocoa, 600 bushels salt; consigned to Andrew and James Caldwell.

Brigantine Trooper, Samuel Howell, from Martinique, 50 hogsheads rum, 10 hogsheads sugar, 5 hogsheads molasses, 160 barrels coffee, 100 bags ditto; consigned to Andrew Tybout, Samuel Morris, jun. and co.

Sloop Polly, Phœnix Frazier, from St. Eustatia, 60 hogsheads rum, 6 pipes, 2 half do. and 12 quarter casks of wine, 2 chests and a half do. tea; consigned to John Donaldson, and co.

7. Brig Morning Star, James Johnston, from Port au Prince, 60 hogsheads of sugar, 6000 wt. of coffee; consigned to Andrew and Hugh Hodge.

Shooner Shelah, Samuel Covel, from Hispaniola, 27 hogsheads of sugar, 27 barrels ditto, 10 tierces coffee; consigned to Amos Wickersham and co.

Brig Elizabeth, George M'Aroy, from St. Eustatia, 108 hogsheads of rum, 130 cases of gin, 300 bushels of salt; consigned to Andrew and James Caldwell.

8. Brig Patty, John Prole, from St. Eustatia, 103 puncheons and 10 barrels rum, 6 pipes and 36 quarter casks of wine, 17 casks of brandy, 10 bales, 6 boxes dry goods, 8 chests tea, 1 hogshead yams, 2 barrels of sugar, 300 bushels and 15 bags of salt; consigned to John Donaldson and co.

12. Brigantine Nigue, Francis Duluc, from Hispaniola, 25 barrels coffee, 18 hogsheads and 150 barrels salt; consigned to Monsieur Raguet.

Pollacre Le Compte D'Argout, D'Florenville, from Cape Francois, 38 hogsheads, 29 half ditto, and 45 hogsheads taffia; consigned to D'Florenville.

Brig Active, John Rapin, from Cape Francois, 80 tierces taffia, 70 barrels brown sugar, 16 hogsheads coffee, 100 barrels salt, 50 loaves sugar, 3000 wt. gun powder; consigned to John Rapin.

Brigantine Mercury, Philip Brown, from Boston, 29 casks sugar, 6 do. rum; consigned to the Commercial Committee of Congress.

14. Brig Polly, Samuel Williams, from St. Eustatia, 222 barrels salt 62 hogsheads rum, 4 quarter casks rum, 12 pipes and 4 quarter casks wine, 6 bales, and 3 boxes dry goods, 70 kegs powder; consigned to James Crawford and co.

Brigantine Hibernia, John Burrows, from St. Eustatia, 23 hogsheads rum, 13 hogsheads sugar 67 barrels and 12 pipes wine, 1 box, 6 packages and 2 cases dry goods, 1 crate hardware, 7 cables, 20 coils rope, 300 bushels salt, 30 kegs white lead; consigned to Samuel Purviance and others.

Sloop Favorite, William Leitch, from St. Eustatia, 900 bushels of salt, 10 casks Geneva, 4 hogsheads rum; consigned to Joseph Carson, and co.

15. Brigantine Liberty, James Duncan, from St. Eustatia, 58 hogsheads rum, 6 hogsheads ditto, 6 pipes wine, 4 cases merchandize, 400 bushels salt; consigned to James Oellers.

Brigantine Hetty, Thomas Huston, from St. Martins, 20 hogsheads rums, 37 cases gin, 6 bales dry goods, 21 dozen ivory combs, 1300 bushels salt; consigned to Matthew Irwin and co.

16. Ship Minerva, John Angus, from St. Eustatia, 93 puncheons rum, 13 pipes and 7 hogsheads wine, 3 hogsheads rum, 22 bales and boxes dry goods, 1500 bushels salt, 36 cases gin, consigned to Thomas Irwin and co. FREDERICK PHILE, Naval-Officer.

THE ardour and laudable ambition that has appeared among the inhabitants of Philadelphia since the report of the loss of Charlestown first became a serious matter, is a proof how deeply the cause of America is engraven in their hearts. I am, like every other loyal and faithful citizen, affected at every disaster which befal us, but when I see these losses instead of depressing us animate us to great and generous actions, I forget the hurt in the good that it produces. The loss of Charlestown has already given rise to several most public spirited measures which it is probable would not otherwise have taken place, because the necessity of them would not have been so manifest.

First, an association of all the officers of government, and the merchants and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and support the new State money at the value of gold and silver, which will likewise naturally extend to raise the value of all paper money.

Secondly, a subscription has been most liberally entered into, began by the merchants of the city, for raising a fund of hard money to be given in bounties for filling up the quota of the Pennsylvania line; and,

Thirdly, to the everlasting honor of the ladies of this city be it told, that they, contending with the gentlemen for the palm of patriotism, or rather sweetly striving to enrich it with new embellishments, have began a subscription for the noble purpose of their country's good. Ladies of the first class have undertaken to conduct it in the several Wards, and the success it has met with discovers such energy of heart and elegance of sentiment, as does honor to the sex.

And that no exertion might be wanting that the city of Philadelphia, can contribute a meeting of the merchants and other principal inhabitants, was held this day (Friday) at the city tavern when it was agreed to procure on their own credit, rations for the support of the Army to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds hard money. Examples so patriotic and animating cannot fail of being gloriously followed by every other State in the union, and put us in such a formidable condition to cooperate with our allies immediately on their arrival, that the pilfering war of the enemy will receive its sentence of death.

Mr. PRINTER,

I beheld with a singular pleasure, in one of your late papers, the extract of a Law, passed in the last session, of the Honorable House of Assembly, for making the Certificates given by the Quarter Master General and the Commissary General of Purchases, and their Deputies, receivable for taxes. This measure will undoubtedly afford a great relief to many of the good people of this State. I cannot help, however, expressing a wish, that this benefit had been made more extensive, by allowing those Certificates to be transferable and receiveable for the taxes of others; as long as the debt is publicly acknowledged to be due and when, it makes but little difference to whom the money is paid. I will state an instance, whereby this benefit will appear quite evident, and my wish, I think, a proper one.

A. B. is indebted to C. D. for board a sum equal to C. D's tax, A. B. is out of cash, but possessed of a Certificate equal to the demand against C. D. C. D. is also destitute of cash, now if this Certificate is transferable and acceptable, as before observed, no hardship would attend either, whereas in the present circumstance, there is a great hardship upon both.

Similar cases are very numerous and indeed very grievous to those whom it concerns. Z. X.

Mr. DUNLAP,

THERE not being sufficient time this week for publishing at length, the plan this day agreed to, for establishing a bank in Pennsylvania, the express purpose of which, is the supplying the Continental Army with provisions for a limited time, you will be pleased to give the public, the following concise, but general idea of it.

1st. That securities be deposited in the bank, for supporting its credit, to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds in Specie.

2d. That two Directors be chosen to transact the ordinary business of the bank, to borrow money on its credit, to issue and pay notes, and to receve from Congress the sums allotted for the reimbursement of the bank, &c.

3dly. That a Factor be appointed, to make the purchases for the army, and to forward the provisions to the order of the Commander in Chief, to open a store of rum, sugars and salt, at wholesale prices, for the benefit of those who sell him their provisions.

4thly. That a Board of five Inspectors be appointed, to look into the management of the Directors, and Factors and their assistants, to call general meetings—to keep the securities in their possession, &c.

5thly. That the Directors and Factor, and their assistants, be allowed a reasonable reward for their services.

6thly. That the whole business of the bank be finished, and the securities cancelled, as soon after the end of its establishment is as possible.

You may further acquain. the public, that from the sums already engaged, and from the general good disposition shewn, no doubt can rise, but that the subscription will be filled in a few days, the good effects of this patriotic association is already felt, considerable supplies being procured upon the credit of the bank, and will go forward to the army, before your paper can issue from the press.

A meeting of the Friends to the bank, will be held at the Coffee house, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purposes of subscribing and appointing officers.

The names of subscribers with the sums in which they respectively stand bound, together with the names of the officers of the bank will be published.

FRIDAY, June 16, 1780.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AFTER having speculated too long on various accounts respecting the fate of Charlestown, at last indisputable intelligence hath evinced that it hath surrendered.

The spirit you display on this occasion intitles you to universal esteem.

Instead of meanly sinking under this misfortune you rise determined not only to retrieve it, but to revenge yourselves on the foe, and by some decisive stroke to terminate the campaign with glory. This is a noble resolution; but let not your ardor evaporate in words; nor be fruitlessly expended in loose desultory proceedings. Let it be directed by prudence and system; so will the free be preserved and your wishes accomplished.

In order to this, permit me, fellow-citizens, to recommend to the most judicious among you immediately to form a regular association, to deliberate upon effectual measures for giving a speedy supply of provisions to our Army, and such encouragement to the Militia as may induce them to take the field, until the recruits called for from the several States shall have joined it. These are matters of the last importance, and demand your earliest and closest attention.

Sir Henry Clinton will soon return with his dogs of war flushed with the conquest of Charlestown, and they join with the troops now in Jersey will be employed in worrying and harrassing our Army. Prudence and policy urge him to the attack before it shall be reinforced in the manner mentioned, and before the expected succour from our good ally shall have arrived. Should our Army want of a proper and timely supply of men and provisions be broken and compelled to fly before the enemy, what pernicious consequences might not ensue. It would certainly be out of its power to co operate with the troops of France in any offensive measures. But should adverse occurrences prevent the arrival of that aid, what then would be our situation? My mind shudders at the thought, and my affection for my country stops all utterance. On the contrary should a seasonable aid of Militia and seasonable supplies enable our illustrious general to keep the British force at bay, until the Army shall be well recruited, and regularly supplied, and until the friendly assistance from France shall arrive, then it may be in our power to extirpate our cruel enemies from the face of this continent, or by some successful decisive stroke compel them to honorable terms of peace.

The supplying the Army should be the great subject of your contemplations. It is a matter of the last importance. The defence of the Delaware deserves too your early and close attention. As for Tories their business may be soon dispatched. It is only to exhibit a list of the most obnoxious among them to the Executive of the State, and they will take care that they do no more mischief.

When I look along the wharves of this city, and see them crowded with ships, when I consider their immense value, and how easily they may be destroyed by the enemy, and on the other hand how easily the river may be defended, and vast property be secured by only repairing the present fortifications, and constructing a few chevaux de frizes, I cannot forbear expressing my astonishment at the apparent inattention of the people of this city to their peculiar interest. I hope they will pardon me this hint.

The circumstances of our affairs much be my apology for this hasty address, if it should need any other it may be found in the warm affection for his countrymen and fellow-citizens of

A TRUE WHIG.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Griſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lufburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Piſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

WE the ſubſcribers Agents for the ſaid county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Intereſts and Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Griſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lufburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Piſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, a Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good houſe and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, a Tract of Land on Hogg Iſland, being 1-3d part of ſaid Iſland, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, a Tract of Wood-Land in Blockley Townſhip, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in Lower Merion Townſhip, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, two griſt mills, one ſaw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houſes, all in good order; No. 2, a Tract of Land adjoining the above containing 78 acres with a houſe, &c. No. 3, a Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houſes, a powder mill, a oil mill, and a ſaw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handſome dwelling houſe, ſtore, ſhop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties containing 88 acres, with a brick houſe and ſundry other improvements thereon, late of Joſeph Grieſwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houſes and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, a Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houſes thereon; No. 2, a Lot adjoining the above containing 3 acres, late of Iſaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Chriſtian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Townſhip, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Chriſtopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfeild Townſhip, containing 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above containing 90 acres with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Lufburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joſeph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforeſaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Townſhip, containing about 75 acres, with a good houſe and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeſon:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in Abington Townſhip, containing 100 acres; No. 2, a tract in Abington aforeſaid, about 22 acres lying near the Meeting Houſe, late of Joſhua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three ſtory brick houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, a Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres with a houſe thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres with a brick houſe thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Piſtorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catherine-ſtreet with a two ſtory frame houſe thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catherine-ſtreet, 20 feet front, between Front and Second ſtreet, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court Houſe at Philadelphia, on the twenty-firſt day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is Sold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money, to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again Sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH, } Agents for
WIL. M'MULLEN, } P. County.

The SALE *to begin at Ten o'Clock.*

Philadelphia, June 16, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the plantation belonging to the late John Roberts, Miller, of Lwer-Merion Townſhip, is advertiſed by the Agents for Confiſcated Eſtates, to be ſold, on the 21ſt inſtant, the Subſcriber informs the Public, thrt he has an objection to the Dam belonging to the upper Mill, adjoining the land of the late Conrad Shitzs's eſtate, as being too high, that unleſs it is lowered to its proper height, by the ſaid Agents, Purchaſer or Purchaſers, he will otherwiſe have it done by a due Courſe of Law.

HENRY KAMMERER.
Acting Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate.

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, tailor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharf and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharf in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Browne, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 8. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 10. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Parris.

No. 11. A lot of ground and wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons, for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Saulſburry,	8l.	Pennſylv. currency.
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caſdrop, for the wharf,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 12. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Water ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Saulſburry.

No. 13. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 14. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Maus and Charles Meredith.

No. 15. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 16. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 18. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of ——— Adams and co. ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 19. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 20. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Courthouſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Courthouſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH, }

COALS.

PIT-COAL, delivered at a very fine landing, near the town of Manchester, below the Falls of James River, is now to be had in any quantity, and the greateſt diſpatch given to the veſſels. The QUALITY of theſe COALS, particularly for BLACKSMITH'S and SUGAR BAKER'S uſe, is eſteemed equal to the New Caſtle Coal. For terms of ſale, apply to WILLIAM RONALD, of Manchester, Virginia, or SAMUEL INGLIS & Co. of Philadelphia.

June 12, 1780.

WANTED,
TO WAIT
On a SINGLE GENTLEMAN
A SERVANT,

WHO can DRESS HAIR and take CARE of two HORSES. Such a perſon being well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's paſture, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks County, on the 22d of May laſt, in the night time, a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, and a white ſpot that may be covered with a penny on the right hind leg, a little above the knee, ſhod before, about 14 hands high, five years old, trots and paces, high couraged, and is branded on the near ſide, thus, ITS.

Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to the owner or to STEPHEN MARTIN, in the Borough of Lancaſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

HENRY STOUFFER.

June 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN SPARHAWK,
In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BOOKS, &c. among which are late Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionary, Family Bibles, Hume's Hiſtory of England, Goldſmith's ditto. A great variety of Paper Hangings, the beſt large Writing Paper, Blank Books, Parchment, Surveying Inſtruments, Quadrants, the beſt Lancets, Copper Scales and Weights, Money Scales, &c.

Druggs and Medicines, viz. Camphor, Opium, Quickſilver, Peruvian Bark, Sweet-Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Turlington's Balſam, Harlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Scots Pills, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c.

Alſo may be had at ſame place, Tanners Oil and Briſtol Glaſs.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1780.

Pennsylvania Gazette
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALL THE
LAWS
Enacted in the Third Sitting of the Fourth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

WANTED,

THE Pennſylvania Packet, for the years 1777, and 1778. Any perſon having the ſame to diſpoſe off, may have a good price, by applying to
CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.
Market-ſtreet, June 16.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcribers Agents of Confiſcated Eſtates, for Philadelphia County.

A FRAME SHOP, 20 feet wide, by 90 feet long, with 3 ſmiths forges, chimneys, &c. therein, and part thereof occupied as a carpenter's ſhop, containing ſundry benches, &c. ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks. All will be ſold at the Court-Houſe in this city on the 22d inſt.
GEORGE SMITH,) Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) P. County.
June 9.

COALS.

PIT-COAL, delivered at a very fine landing, near the town of Manchester, below the Falls of James River, is now to be had in any quantity, and the greateſt diſpatch given to the veſſels. The QUALITY of theſe COALS, particularly for BLACKSMITH'S and SUGAR BAKER'S uſe, is eſteemed equal to the New Caſtle Coal. For terms of ſale, apply to WILLIAM RONALD, of Manchester, Virginia, or SAMUEL INGLIS & Co. of Philadelphia.
June 12, 1780.

WANTED to Hire,
About Five Miles from this City,

A WOMAN to waſh and iron in a large family; if ſhe underſtands taking care of a ſmall dairy, ſhe will be the more agreeable. Good wages will be given, if ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD
An elegant YOUNG HORSE,
Fifteen hands high, and of extraordinary blood.
Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,
Part of a Gentleman's Library of Books,
CONSISTING OF
DIVINITY, Hiſtory, Algebra, Natural Philoſophy, the Mathematics and Aſtronomy. Alſo an Electrical Machine All which may be had at the Printer's.

Philadelphia Manufacture.
TO BE SOLD,
By the ſubſcriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

A VARIETY of GOODS ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year; viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlaſtings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.
SPINNERS employed as uſual.
SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, ſituate about three miles below Oldman's Creek, Salem county, in Weſt New Jerſey, the greateſt part of which is ſwamp, well timbered, and within a mile of a good landing on the river Delaware.

Four hundred acres of March, ſituate on Hope Creek, below Alloway's Creek, in Salem county aforeſaid, bounded by the ſaid river Delaware.

And eleven hundred acres of Land, ſituate on Paſaick river, about ſix miles from Morris-Town, and twenty-two from Elizabeth-Town. This tract has a large quantity of timber on it, and the greateſt part is capable of being made into excellent meadow. For terms apply to
PETER MILLER.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deſerters ſerving on board private ſhips of war, having induced His Excellency the Preſident, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Reſolve of April 28th, laſt, that the ſhares due to ſuch deſerters be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent. All perſons are cautioned not to purchaſe ſhares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation, and Iſſue thereof by the Marſhal, as no ſale made by, or delivery to deſerters will be allowed.

Every perſon diſcovering to the ſubſcriber, the names of deſerters from the American army, ſerving on board private veſſels of war, or otherwiſe, ſhall for every ſuch deſerter diſcovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.
LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent
for the State.

LOST,

THE following LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of ſaddle bags, on the 23d of March at Paramus, in New-Jerſey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that poſt, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Joſiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutſch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all perſons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are deſired to ſtop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handſome reward will be given.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of the city, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid by
RACHAEL TAYLOR, Adminiſtratrix.

WANTED to Hire,

A SERVANT BOY or MAN, who can be well recommended, and who has been uſed to houſe work, and waiting upon a table. Good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1780.
Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber living in Water-ſtreet, between Vine and Race ſtreets, the firſt of June (inſtant) from off the Commons of this city, two Red COWS the one ſuppoſed to be eight years old, ſome white in her forehead, her feet and udder white alſo, a white ſpot upon her rump, and was in good order; the other of a ſmall ſize, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old, large horns, ſome white on her forehead, a brown udder. If ſtolen, on [illegible]ing the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall [illegible]ive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS each for the [illegible]ws only, and all reaſonable charges.
JACOB BRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,
A quantity of good
TURPENTINE,
For Caſh only.
Enquire of Benjamin G. Eyre.

TO BE LET,

PART of an HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLING, ſituate on the main ſtreet, the lower end of Germantown, ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a Gentleman. Enquire of SOLOMON WHITE in Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

Nicetown, Northern Liberties, May 21, 1780.

WAS taken up a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane, and ſtar in her face, about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away,
JACOB LANDENBERGER.

To be RENTED,
A GENTEEL HOUSE,
In Front-ſtreet below the Drawbridge,
Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.
Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pine-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Maremaid, near the New Market, a ſervant man, named
WILLIAM PALMER,
an Engliſh man, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a blue ſindley coat and trowſers, one of his fingers on his right hand diſabled.

Alſo: At the ſame time, a ſervant girl, whoſe name is ſuppoſed by her huſband, to be
HANNAH KELLEY.
ſhe is of a Dutch deſcent, about the ſame height as the above mentioned, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, makes uſe of ſnuff, and opened a bar room with a falſe key and took thereout a quantity of money, the amount not known. The girl is ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter, as ſhe has friends there, and formerly lived in the township of Werick, in Lancaſter county. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any goal in the States, ſhall have the above Reward, or if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by me
WILLIAM MURDOCH.

A CHILD STOLEN,
On the evening of the 3d inſtant.

A certain JANE HILDER, left her reſidence in Grey's-Alley, and at ſame time inveigled a Negro Boy away with her, named JAMES DORIS. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe has left the city in ſome ſhallop going to Maryland or New-Jerſey, or veſſel bound to ſea. Jane Hilder is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 50 years of age, thin viſſage, and much ſwelled by the dropſy and grey headed. The child is near ſeven years of age, and marked on the back part of his head by a burn, which is bare about the ſize of a penny. It is expected her deſign is to ſell the boy; and as the iniquity is glaring and calls for the attention of the humane, thoſe who may diſcover the perpetrator and ſecures her, or recovers the child on behalf of his afflicted mother, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by applying to the Printer.
June 5, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Moore's-town, Burlington county Weſt-New Jerſey, a large light coloured bay HORSE near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, paces and trots, but inclines moſtly to the pace, branded with the letter I on his near ſhoulder and thigh, and has no natural mark. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall ſized, pock marked man, with a light blue coat, who will probably endeavour to diſpoſe of the horſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the horſe may be reſtored to the owner, or give information thereof to WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by
EDWARD FRENCH.

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
Bookſeller and Stationer,

In Front ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of writing paper by the ream Quills of the beſt quality, ſealingwax, wafers, ſlate and ſlate pencils by the hundred; warranted inkpowder and ready made ink, pocket books by the dozen with ſlate paper or without, playing cards, inkhorns Dilworth's ſpelling books, New-England and Manſon's primmers, by the hundred or ſmaller quantity, teſtaments, waſte books, journals, ledgers, orderly books, receipt books, memorandum books, log books, cartridge paper, wrapping paper, a large quantity of Bookbinders paſtboards &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He likewiſe receives books on commiſſion. The higheſt price is given for clean linen and cotton rags.

Nicetown, in the Northern Liberties, May 13.

WAS taken up, a Black HORSE, ſix years old, about fifteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
ANTHONY HUBBURT.

Wanted at Durham Furnace,

A MASTER MINER, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of Richard Backhouſe, manager.
May 9, 1780.

Best possible image.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

IT is now a conſiderable time ſince your affairs in particular have aſſumed a ſerious countenance, and, with thinking minds, become a ſubject of much apprehenſion. Our enemy had greatly exhauſted himſelf in unprofitable attempts in ſeveral parts of the States, before he appears to have fully appreciated his ſyſtem to the ſouthward. At length, however, he gave proofs not to be overlooked, of a determined deſign to act there to the utmoſt extent of his remaining reſources.

Remote diſtreſs makes but a feeble impreſſion when men are at eaſe. It is hardly attended to, or ſoon forgotten; like a tale, in the characters of which we have not been intereſted. We heard of the capture of Savannah, in Georgia, with the ſame indifference as if it had been a town in Aſia--But when the ſiege of Charleſtown became critical, and as the danger approached nearer us, we began to feel ourſelves; and, it was not till then, that the general cry commenced, The ſouthern States are neglected. Why have not ſuccours been ſent from the main army to our diſtreſſed brethren? Were men but as ready to do their duty as to throw their own defaults upon others, the world would hear fewer complaints; nor would there have been occaſion for this piece. But as the caſe is otherwiſe, let us enquire who are the delinquents. If it be our rulers, we will blame them freely: If ourſelves, peradventure we may yet make atonement for our faults.

By looking back into the dates when detachments were made from the main army, we will find that theſe correſpond with the unfolding of the enemy's deſigns, and were pretty nearly proportioned to their force. The North-Carolina troops were very early detached. The Virginia recruits, which were to fill up the deficiencies in her battalions, were ordered to be collected by Brigadier General Scott, and marched to the ſouthward. Theſe were ſucceeded by two regiments of cavalry and the whole Virginia troops. And when the ſecond armament embarked at New-York, to theſe were added, the Maryland and Delaware lines, ſo that (beſides ſome independent corps) there is appointed to this ſervice, the whole regular force of ſix States out of the thirteen.—But from a variety of unexpected delays given to the march of this force, and a train of cauſes the moſt unlucky that could have happened, only a very inconſiderable part of it has as yet reached General Lincoln, or is now acting with him in the defence of Charleſtown.

From this ſimple account of facts, properly conſidered, we may learn to reverence the conduct of our great rulers. And, I think, we may venture to pronounce, from a full reviſal of times and circumſtances, that what has been done, as it regards ſuccours, is the effect of ſound policy. For Carolina to have hoped for more troops from the main army, would have been highly unreaſonable; to have ſent leſs, would have been unwiſe; and to have marched them ſooner, would have been an imprudent anticipation, and might have ſubjected other important objects to the moſt imminent riſque.——But, can we ſay to ourſelves, that we have aſſiſted the commiſſariate and quartermaſter's departments, in giving them a rapid motion; or that we have not turned away our faces, as if we thought their tranſportation could go on of itſelf? Except the money which one of your trading towns lent to government, to facilitate the buſineſs, what is there left to boaſt of?

But the evil is yet more extenſive; let us try to diſcover as much of it as may ſerve for a guide to what remains.

An idea was early entertained, that our ſea-port towns ſhould not be defended. This was well enough while we had neither artillery nor a ſtanding army; but when our army put on a regular and permanent form, and when we could import and make whatever was neceſſary for the defence of places, we ſhould, from that time, have embraced the practice of Europe, and fortified our cities. A poſt at each extreme of the States ſhould have been rendered as impregnable as poſſible. Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, and Boſton to the eaſtward, might have been the principal barriers to the empire. A garriſon properly provided on this ſcale, had little to fear from any force which Great Britain could ſend againſt it. Be our main army where it would, we could always relieve it in ſeaſon.

We may reckon among the advantages of this plan, that the enemy is confined to one object; waſtes perhaps a whole campaign in the reduction of one poſt; moulders away before its works, while the country is allowed time collect its force, nor overwhelmed as Jerſey was in the year 1776. There is a very ſtriking inſtance before us in Charleſtown.--With a few old works, and the additional ones directed by that conciliating hero and patriot, General Lincoln, this city has ſupported for a period beyond all reaſonable expectation, the regular aproaches of a formidable navy and army. No one can pretend to blame General Lincoln for not making it ſtronger, who recollects how variouſly he has been engaged ſince his appointment to the command of the ſouthern army; nay, he has done more than could be well hoped for under his circumſtances, And if the town which he is defending falls, it is becauſe we did not explode a principle only adapted to our infant ſtate, the moment we found ourſelves in the condition of other nations; and becauſe we have not rendered him that timely ſuccour, which he had every reaſon to expect, and which we had every inducement to ſend.

In times of public danger like the preſent, I [illegible] every ſpecies of inaction of the nature of treaſon; [illegible] for this reaſon, were the deſpenſing of juſtice lodged [illegible]ch Charleſman who firſt ſaid that your troops muſt [illegible] town too late to ſave it, ſhould ſuffer a ſeve[illegible] puniſhment. It was a catching ſentiment, which men [illegible]e but too forward to copy; it encouraged ſelf-indu[illegible]ence, and no doubt has been the cauſe of delay. It [illegible]as confirming a lethargy, when ſomething ſhould have [illegible]en adminiſtered to keep us awake: We cannot forgi[illegible] ignorance in the politician, more than in the general [illegible] phyſician, becauſe its effects are often equally irreverſible and fatal.

But what ſhall we ſay, when objects of the laſt conſequence are at ſtake, ſhould any ſtate or Government have neglected the moſt eſſential matters, for matters uneſſential or injurious? Is there a State, th[illegible] (amidſt our moſt preſſing neceſſities) has been induſtrious in the conſtruction of laws little efficient to the good her of a whole or a part of the empire;—that has diſenabled herſelf from furniſhing its quota of the current expences, by multiplying her debts in remote conqueſts, and in the eſtabliſhment of civil and military dignities;—that has weakened the country, by an extenſion of her frontiers;—that has been remiſs in filling up her battalions;—that has been uncompaſſionate to the calls of a Siſter State;—that has been always pompous in expreſſion, and forever idolizing a faſtidious importance at the expence of her ſubjects, her ſafety, and that of her neighbours.—Do we obſerve a wealthy State ſupine, and expecting from others what the waggoner, in the fable, aſked for of Jupiter? Untaught by the experience of thoſe nations who keep up negro battalions, or thoſe ravagers of the Eaſt, whoſe chief ſtrength is compoſed of its natives——Declining to embody thoſe men which would have coſt her little, and ſaved the blood of her citizens, and which ſhe could have beſt ſpared—Truſting to the hour of invaſion, the trial of her patriotiſm—Improvident and unanticipating in times of tranquility, though, from the nature of her circumſtances, not calculated for general and vigorous exertions in times of diſtreſs—In ſuch caſes as theſe, there are words expreſſive of our feelings, which perhaps may occur on the occaſion.

But the opinion or reproof of an obſcure individual is generally unimpreſſive, amidſt the pleaſures of indolence, or the hurry of amaſſing wealth. The criſis is however at hand, when theſe States muſt either give up their title to patriotiſm, or eſtabliſh it by indubitable teſtimony. It is time to forego an injurious repoſe, and beſtir ourſelves in good earneſt. Although the danger yet ſeems at a diſtance, it may ſoon be at our doors. Beſides, we ſhould know that by engaging the enemy in our neighbour's dominions, we afford the moſt perfect protection to our own. They will ſubmit cheerfully to the calamities of war for the ſake of aſſiſtance. Why then ſhould we heſitate to ſend forward our Militia? On their going or ſtaying, are entailed events of the utmoſt conſideration.

You cannot be ignorant that the enemy is playing his laſt game, and that it will be your fault ſhould it not be finiſhed this year in your favour. Great Britain has ſtaked every thing againſt Charleſtown, and we only, out of the common ſtock, this city and its garriſon. The loſs of the latter cannot make us bankrupt, but ſhould ſhe fail, her expectations are at an end.

We will ſuppoſe, if you pleaſe, Charleſtown taken by the enemy, and then ſee whether he has gained or loſt by the adventure. What great hopes the Britiſh cabinet, or the tories, can derive from this event, is beyond my comprehenſion! It does not advance the former one degree nearer the conqueſt of this empire, nor are we the leſs certain of our independence, while the tories, their allies, have only a freſh occaſion of ſhewing the weakneſs and wickedneſs of their hearts, by exulting in what can bring them no good. It muſt be very evident to any perſon, that will take up the ſubject, and that is capable of conſidering it in its extent, that it would be policy in us, to barter a town and garriſon, at any time, for the expence the enemy muſt be at in its capture, admitting only that it be tolerably defended. On this plan Great-Britain muſt pray for peace long before one third of our cities could be ſubdued: Nay, ſhe would be unable to reduce one more at the ſame price, in time, blood and treaſure, which Charleſtown has already coſt her. It is now about ſix months that her general, and near half his army, have been engaged in its reduction. In ſuch experiments, the conqueror is the principal ſufferer. And the taking of a city, when bought ſo dearly, is like going to law for a trifle, where more time is ſpent, and more money given to the lawyers (that is the generals) in the proſecution of the ſuit, than the thing ſought after is worth, or will bring when obtained.

But by our lateſt advices, Charleſtown ſtill held out; it cannot, however, hold out always, unleſs aſſiſted. The brave garriſon, although but a handful, and preſſed on all ſides, are ſeen ſtretching themſelves over the ramparts, in hopes of ſeeing us marching to their relief. Shall theſe men be brave to no purpoſe; and muſt they fall by the neglect of their countrymen? St. Paul ſays, that he who does not provide for his own houſe is worſe than an infidel. What have they done to be ſacrificed?—Every Athenian, at his twentieth year, took an oath, to fight for his country, with his countrymen, or alone, as circumſtances required, to the very laſt drop of his blood. Although your oath to the States, which you have taken, is leſs explicit, can you believe it is leſs binding? Does it encourage you to ſtay at home, when your country and countrymen are in danger; or do you not think, that you are bound thereby perſonally to aſſiſt in the defence of the empire?—What has ſo long prevented Maryland from embodying one or two thouſand Militia for this occaſion? If her laws were weak or incompetent to this end, why were they not amended? But what has prevented Virginia from ſending three or four thouſand, in junction with North-Carolina? Such a [illegible]which we have have been productive of many advanta[illegible]e evils which have not time here to enumerate; [illegible]its not being adopted, ariſen, and may yet ari[illegible]ur account. muſt all be charge[illegible]e fate of the Britiſh army (be the fate

Still, howe[illegible] what it will) reſts on your meaſures. You of Charl[illegible] longer idle ſpectators, eſpecially when the queſcan is, ſhall we take Clinton, or ſhal we ſuffer him to take us. Calculating on your means, whether he has Charleſtown, or whether we ſhall hold it, him and his army may be conſidered as already our priſoners. He muſt fall into our hands, if we ſhow ourſelves like men, who have the honor and happineſs of their country at heart, and Charleſtown (ſhould it be taken) with Georgia, muſt return again into our boſom, like Boſton, like Brunſwick, like Philadelphia, and Rhode-Iſland. Clinton could have taken no poſition which would have better anſwered our purpoſe, than the preſent. It is no longer with him as when his troops were at New-York and Rhode-Iſland. Then indeed, upon the appearance of danger, he could eaſily have drawn them together. But as his army is now managed, cut up into two remote poſts, and out of all ſupporting diſtance of each other, each and both could not be more favourably ſituated for our experiments and expectations

I would beg leave to mention ſome further matters entitled to the moſt immediate conſideration. The energy of your general exertions, and the conſequences of theſe will decide, whether the war is to be continued, or to cloſe with this campaign. Beſides compleating your ſouthern army to its full compliment, and forwarding an inſtant aid in militia to reinforce it, money and proviſions, at leaſt, are abſolutely eſſential for the operations of your grand army. "Your military departments (you are told) are at a ſtand for want of money, to put them in motion. Congreſs have no reſources but in your ſpirit and virtue; upon theſe they confidently rely." There are ſome of you more particularly affected than others, by this repreſentation. The complaint here is not want of means, but want of attention. This is a time to ſpeak truths—a time to give, and a time to expect. You know what is wanted: To an ample poſſeſſion of thoſe things, join a rivalſhip to contribute them. Imitate the Woman of Zarephath in what ſhe gave, as well as in faith. Be patient, be vigorous, and leave the reſt to Congreſs, your army, your allies, and a kind Providence.

We need not go farther back than the preſent war for examples to awaken your patriotiſm. Bunker's-hill, and the expulſion of the enemy from Boſton, will forever continue proofs of the ſpirit of our militia. The ſucceſſive engagements with Burgoyne's army, and his ſurrender at Saratoga, could not have been effected had the militia withheld their aſſiſtance.——The State of New-York, with its capital city in the enemy's poſſeſſion, and its frontiers ſubject to frequent inroads from the ſavages, has been, throughout the whole courſe of the war, examplary in her exertions for the common cauſe. At this juncture, I am told, ſhe has her full compliment of troops in the field, beſides ſome corps for internal defence. The militia are alſo under an excellent arrangement, and can be called to any point on the ſhorteſt notice. She ſupplies the army with large quantities of proviſions, and in general has done it on better terms than others; and, in trying ſituations, has not once failed to diſtinguiſh herſelf. Such is the ſmall State of New-York! The people of Jerſey, need no penagyric. Their long-ſufferings, their exertions, and the ſpirit of their militia, are well known. It will be ſufficient to mention a late inſtance of their patriotiſm. When the army, laſt winter, could not draw forward its ſupplies, becauſe of the deep ſnow, it was wholly ſubſiſted by Jerſey, till the roads became paſſable for carriages.

Theſe are States entitled to praiſe—States whoſe farmers are before Princes. To be born in one of theſe will be an inheritance. The offspring of their preſent inhabitants, as a writer ſays of the Germans, "will walk with an inward reverence over the fields which cover the remains of their great anceſtors, and in the foreſts where their reputation, ſtill as it were, hovers about the maſſy oaks."

If in treating of your deareſt intereſts, I have been led into a recriminating language, your candour will attribute it to the proper cauſe. Perhaps my zeal may have carried me beyond the line I had propoſed, and while I have ſpoken agreeably to my own feelings, I may have hurt thoſe of another. But being no candidate for any public office, and under no man's influence, nor receiving any pay whatſoever, I can have no point in view but that of your independence; nor any intereſt to eſtabliſh, but that of the common good. Under theſe circumſtances you will be pleaſed to conſider this addreſs. And remembering, that conditions of peace turn upon the events of war, be no longer worſhippers of procraſtination, nor expect from others what you ſhould do for yourſelves, but join heartily in one general effort, and complete our deliverance from a nation (to uſe the character given it by Swift, in one of his beſt performances) "the bulk of whoſe natives are the moſt pernicious race of little odious vermin, that nature ever ſuffered to crawl upon the face of the earth."——June 1, 1780. Z.

☞ Since cloſing the above (which would have appeared in laſt week's paper, had there been room for its inſertion) an officer of rank, from the ſouthward, with diſpatches from General Lincoln, to Congreſs, brings the account of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, on the 12th of laſt month. It may be obſerved on this event, that it has been brought about under circumſtances peculiarly favourable to our arms; and that the brave garriſon, ſo far from having ſubjected themſelves to cenſure by their ſurrender, are entitled to a vote of thanks from Congreſs, for their long and gallant reſiſtance. We may venture to pronounce that the defence of Charleſtown will be told with the moſt brilliant things of this war. It has ſhewn us to Europe in a new ſituation, with which they are familiar, and has given us an opportunity of vying with ſome of their beſt defended cities. In the courſe of the approaches only, the enemy, it is pretty certain, loſt an equal, if not a greater number than the whole amount of our Continental troops. We had about 300 killed and wounded in the works. The lines of the place were but little above the rate of field fortifications, notwithſtanding which, the enemy had open trenches upon them for forty three days, and open batteries for thirty-four days, beſides the long time employed in previous preparations; nor was the capitulation obtained till they had works within four yards of ours. Here was a trial of courage and ſkill, which impreſſed the enemy with veneration towards the garriſon! No troops, however practiſed in ſuch caſes, could have conducted in every reſpect better. The terms of ſurrender are a proof of this. Every military diſtinction uſual in Europe, were granted, on this occaſion, to our little garriſon, reduced by the ſiege to 1500 men; and peculiar privileges obtained, evincive of high reſpect for this brave handful of men. I am told they do not conſider themſelves unfortunate, but are ſatisfied to ſuffer, from the conſolation of having enhanced the military character of their country, and from a confidence that the ſame ſpirit which inſpired them, will animate their brethren to their relief. Upon the whole, ſhould we fail to embrace their ſpirit, or to make a proper uſe of the preſent moment, for recovering the ground which they loſt, we but ill deſerve to poſſeſs, undiſturbed, the ground we now occupy. The enemy diſtreſſed by a diverſity of perplexing calls upon their fatigued and reduced army, will be an eaſy conqueſt to vigorous meaſures. The endeavours which they uſed to keep the ſurrender of the place a ſecret, ſhew that they wanted to ſteal themſelves upon us, or draw us, before we were prepared, into their hands. It cannot yet be ſaid they have gained over us any great advantage; and we have them moſt effectually in our power, if we will but uſe the occaſion. They have loſt by a ſiege what Burgoyne did in repeated engagements; and like Burgoyne, after his loſſes, they are preſſing into the country. It was there Burgoyne received his fate; and ſhall we not make a ſecond example of raſhneſs, vanity, and obſtinacy?

June 22, 1780. Z.

Best possible image.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

By His EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esq;
President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require: WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare Martial Law, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

Attest.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

IN CONGRESS,
May 19, 1780.

RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall take and prosecute to conviction, any person who shall prepare engrave stamp forge or print, or cause or procure to be prepared engraved stamped forged or printed, the counterfeit resemblance of any Paper Bills of Credit issued emmitted or made by Congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper; with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments or received as genuine and good Bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money; or deliver the same to any other person or persons, with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, upon every such conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the Judges before whom such conviction shall be had or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the Continental Loan Officer of the State where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present Continental Currency, which the said Loan Officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Thursday June 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the regular and punctual collection of the fines for neglect of Militia duty is not only indispensibly necessary to encourage the brave and well affected to turn out in the service of their country; but as a present fund to defray certain unavoidable expences which attaing officers of Companies are therefore hereby required, agreeable to Law, to make an immediate return of all delinquents on the several muster days, to the Lieutenant Colonels or commanding officers, who together with the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, are directed to proceed immediately to the recovery thereof, as by Law directed.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of veracity in Madrid, to another in this town, dated, January 27th, 1780.

"Our sea and land forces have besieged Gibralter from the month of July, and reduced that garrison to such a pitch, that exhausted of provisions, weary of fatigue, full of sickness, and only sustained with the hopes of succour, which the Court of London had promised since the begining of the war, and not coming, it was probable, that it would have surrendered in a short time, and that we would acquire without the spilling of blood to our Dominions, that important place, the only one which art has hitherto looked upon as inexpugnable.

"The measures taken were the most adequate and proper to that intent, an army of 15000 men formed the siege by the land side, the San Roquel lines were garrisoned with numerous batteries of guns and mortars, to hinder the sallies of the enemy, disturb them when good openings offered, and to permit as far as their fires reachd, no vessel which could by bad weather evade the vigilance of our fleets; in the Bay of Algeciras opposite Gibralter, was Don Antonio Barcelo, with two ships of the line, some frigates, the sherbacks, galleys, and other very swift sailing vessels, distributed in the most convenient places, to intercept any enemy or neutral vessel which could intend to get near the place; another fleet of 11 ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, was on the Streight's mouth, to impede any suspicious vessel going into the Mediterranean sea.

"Whilst the Spanish and French fleet could keep the seas, England being of inferior naval force, was limited to the defence of her own Island, every moment fearing a powerful invasion, when the winter made the seas unsupportable, Don Louis de Cordova came to Cadiz, with 12 ships of the line, leaving three at Coruna for the defence of those coasts, and the rest of the fleet, composed of 50 ships of the line and a good many frigates, went into Brest harbour, in readiness to sail again, at the first warning.

"In this situation it appeared impossible, that the English intended to send naval forces that could succour Gibralter, if small, they would fall in the hands of the fleet which kept the Streight's mouth, if numerous, a party of the fleet at Brest could come out in their pursuit, and at least if blockaded in Gibralter and Mahon, would make them useless for next campaign: The furious hurricanes and bad weather which for the space of two months had reigned in all the seas, favoured very much the combinatio of this plan.

"Against a situation which left so few resources—the British Ministry knowing the situaiion of Gibralter, and fearing the clamours of the people, for the loss of a place so well accommodated for trade, resolved upon an obstinate plan, against natural reason and policy, and only could have good issue, by one of the most extraordinary chances of luck;—they sent a fleet of 23 ships of the line and a good many frigates, escorting a large number of provision loaded ships and transports with troops to the succour of Gibralter, consequently there were circumstancial advices of the preparations of this enterprize, the most active orders were dispatched to Don Miguel Gaston, to sail immediately with 24 ships of the line in their pursuit, but sundry unforeseen accidents, and the boisterousness of the weather, retarded for some days his sailing, the same accidents hindered the fleet under Don Louis de Cordova to join that on the entrance of the Streights, which after doing their most active endeavours, were obliged to go into Cadiz Bay, much damaged by the weather.

"The English fleet commanded by Admiral Rodney, appeared the 16th instant near that of Don Juan de Langara, that on account of the bad weather having separated three of his ships from the squadron, he had only 8 of the line and two frigates, a thick fogg which rose before day light, hindered him the sight of the English forces until they were under gun shot, the flight in these circumstances was impracticable, altho' Langara not to expose his people to an evident sacrafice, intended it at the begining, but seeing that he could not save all his ships, intended to take the most glorious part, and sell dear to the enemy a victory which assured them the treble number of forces, an engagement ensued, the most cruel and bloody that has happened in an age, each Spanish ship was attacked by three or four English, all at once, which met a heroic opposition; the Santo Domingo, after two hours engagement had the bad luck of blowing up; the San Lorenzo that came to her assistance after having done great damage to the enemy got into Cadiz, at which place had already entered the frigates and the ships which had separated from the squadron; two ships the enemy had captured favoured by a storm which rose almost at the same time, altho' dismasted, and with part of an English crew on board, likewise arrived at the Port of Cadiz. The three remaining ships of which we have no tidings as yet, amongst them is the Commodore, who was still engaging the day after with all the English fleet.

"The damage that the last has sustained from the storms and engagement, the effects shows it; and it is believed to be greater than what is yet known. Two English ships got into Lisbon dismasted, and so much shattered by the bad weather, that is thought will be unfit for service. Three more have been roling at the waves discretion, dismasted near Cadiz; and it is visible that our vessels may have made prizes of them, or have stranded against the Rocks; some have got into Gibralter very much disabled, it is said that one was sunk in the action; the rest carried away by the strength of the currents and hurricanes, have got into the Mediterranean sea, with all the numerous convoy which they escorted: and at present, there are no advices of any succour of provisions or troops arrived at that place.

"It is likewise to be believed, that before the enemy can get again there, as according to Gutt, Don Gaston's fleet will get of Gallecia. Should the prices, had already past the coast sels dispersed by the engagement the case, the English vessels if they have not had the good luck may easily be defeated, or perhaps they may be shut up in getting into port, will make them useless for the next campaign, which frustrate the dangerous intentions of the Court, and against those dominions, as this fleet was of London the best of the British forces in Europe, whose of were above forty ships of the line." ever

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IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Wednesday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmost consequence, that every possible measure should be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this House should engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treasurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he resides, of the Laws passed during this Session, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and use their utmost influence to accomplish this very necessary business."

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

[The several Printers in the State are requested to insert the above in their paper, and to continue it till the next meeting of the House.]

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of July next, for the tryal of the brigantine or vessel called the *Charming Peggy*, burthen about 100 tons, with her cargo, consisting of about 100 hogsheads of tobacco and a large quantity of staves, said to have been lately cut out of a harbour in Virginia, by a Whale boat from New York, retaken at sea, and libelled against as prize, by Mathew Lawler, (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,
June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of July next, for the tryal of the following vessels, viz. the schooner Freemason, Henry Minich, late master; the schooner Lily, Gideon Prat, late master; the sloop Polly, John Musheroe, late master; the sloop Driver, Isaac Decker, late master; the sloop Dove, John Cole, late master; the sloop Elibabeth, John Morgan, late master; the sloop Elizabeth, John Winants, late master; the schooner Sally, John Shaggerlie, late master; taken at sea, sent into this Port and libelled against as prizes, by John Kemp, (*qui tam, &c.*) To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be respectively condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Plantation and Powder Mill, belonging to Oswald Eve, late of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, are advertised by the Agents for confiscated estates, to be sold, on the 21st inst. The subscribers inform the public, that they have an objection to the Dam of the said Powder Mill adjoining their land, as being raised too high; that unless it is lowered to its proper height by the said Agents, Purchaser or Purchasers, they will have it done by due course of Law.

RICHARD WITMAN.
MARY PETERS.

THIS is to inform the public, his friends and customers in particular, that the subscriber has removed from his shop in Second street, to the corner of Market street in Front street, and opposite the Coffee-House; where he continues carrying on the watch and clock making business in all its branches, on the shortest notice. Those gentlemen and ladies who please to favour him with their commands, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders from the country shall be punctually attended to. Masters of shallops, stagemen and others, shall have allowance made them, by their humble servant,

EPHRAIM CLARK.

N. B. Of said Clerk may be had, French and English gold and silver watches, silk strings, steel watch chains, keys and seals, with sundry other things in the watch making branch.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber.

A NEAT light pleasure WAGGON; also a COACH both with harness complete for four horses. Any person inclining to purchase either, may know the terms by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Arch-street, at the place where William Todd formerly carried on the Coach making business.

June 16.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tenements and three lots in Southwark, containing in front upon Fifth-street, about 105 feet, and in depth about 275 feet. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia County, June 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 13 hands high, no brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TORBERT.

Bordentown, June 15, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, near Bordentown, Burlington county, on the night of the 13th instant, a bay STALLION COLT, 3 years old next month, low in flesh, about 14 hands one inch and an half high, trots well, his near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, when taken had a lock on his foot. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner shall get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by

JOHN THORN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN on the 15th instant, a strawberry roan coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, has a star in her face, and was branded on the off shoulder with the letter C and on the near buttock with the same letter. Whoever takes the said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by me

CONRAD COLEMAN,
Living in Whiteland township, Chester county.

Best possible image

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-firſt day of June next, for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the Commerce, &c. burthen about two hundred tons, lately from the iſland of Barbadoes, bound to New-York, and commanded by William Coran; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Matthew Lawler, Peter Richards, and Sanford Thompſon, (*qui tam* &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid ſhip, her cargo, &c. ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

May 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-firſt day of June next, for the trial of the armed ſchooner or veſſel called the Queen Charlotte, burthen about forty tons, lately commanded by John Hall; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by James Nicholſon, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

May 29. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d day of June inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine called the *Sally*, &c. burthen about 140 tons, Alexander Foſter, late Maſter, taken on her late intended voyage from London to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Stephen Decatur, (*qui tam* &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs againſt the ſaid brig and her cargo, purſuant to the prayer of the decree, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 12. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty ſecond day of June next, for the trial of the armed brigantine or veſſel called the Nymph, burthen about forty tons, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, lately from the port of New-York, and commanded by David Hunter; and againſt a Negro Boy named Tom, found on board her; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Stephen Decatur and Nathaniel Brown, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 1. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 22d day of June inſt. for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the *Clyde*, and her cargo, burthen about 70 tons, lately commanded by Moſes Fletcher, taken at ſea on her late intended voyage from Montſerrat to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Thomas Truxell, George M'Aroy, and David Coats, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

June 7. *By order of the Judge,*
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's paſture, living in Colebrookdale township, Berks County, on the 22d of May laſt, in the night time, a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, and a white ſpot that may be covered with a penny on the right hind leg, a little above the knee, ſhod before, about 14 hands high, five years old, trots and paces, high couraged, and is branded on the near ſide, thus, I T S

Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to the owner or to STEPHEN MARTIN, in the Borough of Lancaſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, HENRY STOUF[illegible].

June 8, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of C[illegible]. PATRICK BARRY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN BAR[illegible]Y, Adminiſtrator.

May 24.

Philadelphia, May 29.

ALL perſons who have Accounts to ſettle with the Auditors of the State of Pennſylvania, in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, are once more required to attend at the Auditors office, with their Accounts and Vouchers, on or before the following days viz. The city of Philadelphia June 5th, the county of Philadelphia the 12th, the county of Cheſter the 19th, the county of Bucks the 26th following. Thoſe who neglect to attend on or before the days above mentioned, may be aſſured that they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without reſpect to perſons.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into conſideration the great and increaſing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public ſpirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing ſtill to afflict us with the ſore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the ſeventeenth day of next Auguſt, to be obſerved, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, faſting and prayer.

TO BE SOLD,

AT HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Caſk, alſo Bordeaux Claret in bottles, Loaf Sugar, and ſundry Dry Goods.

WANTED,

TO WAIT

On a SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

A SERVANT,

WHO can DRESS HAIR and take CARE of two HORSES. Such a perſon being well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

Camp, near Morris-Town, June 3. 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of Mr. John Logan, in Mendham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th of May laſt, a Black MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſhod all round, with three white feet, a ſtar in her forehead, trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and the Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have the Mare, and the Thief be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER,
Capt. 7th Penn. Regt.

SIXTY Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a Cow Herd off the Commons, the 29th of May, a Black, middle ſized, freſh milch COW, about 6 years old, a piece out of the near ear, and branded on the horns J. HAWORTH. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber next to the Porter Brewery in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Race and Vine-ſtreets, or gives information thereof, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday morning the firſt inſtant (June) from the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, a Negroe Man, named PUNCH, about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, handſome, ſtout and very well made, his leggs ſome-what bowing, wears his wool tupeed, lived in New England from a child, and ſpeaks that dialect, reads and writes tolerably, is left handed: Took with him a variety of cloaths, &c among which are the following articles:---1 blue cloth coat, ſuperfine, red collar and cuffs, 1 ditto coarſer, 1 plain blue ditto, 1 crimſon coloured great coat, milled baize, much faded, ſeveral white and blue cloth waiſtcoats and breeches, ſeveral ſtriped and white linen waiſtcoats and breeches, 1 pair new buckſkin breeches, 1 pair boots almoſt new, linen overalls, ſeveral coarſe and fine ſhirts, hoes, &c. one good hat, and one old round ditto. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get to New-York or go to ſea. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and all reaſonable to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by NEDICT ARNOLD.

N. B. Strayed away, the 29th of May, a pale red COW, about 6 years old, very poor, ſmall horns, a large belly, the hair on her tail cut ſhort; the white face will return her or inform where ſhe is ſhall be perſonally rewarded.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Wedneſday laſt from the ſubſcriber, a light BAY MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſhort body, black main and tail, ſtar and ſnip over the left noſtril, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber in Chriſtian ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreet, Southwark, ſhall have One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the Mare only, and if ſtolen, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges. VALENTINE WAR.

June 2.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

A MULATTO SLAVE who it is ſuppoſed, has been ſeduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took off with him, a dark bay horſe 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet, and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, ſtrong and well made; he had on and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but thoſe he will moſt probably wear, are a ſuit of ſuperfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white ſtockings, half boots, a black velvet ſtock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by ſome other, and it is probable he may travel as a ſervant to a white man who is ſuppoſed to have gone off with him; and as ſuch may change his dreſs. He went off in the night of the 20th inſtant. Five hundred dollars will be given, and all charges paid for ſecuring the ſlave and the horſe, or 250 for either, By GEORGE MORGAN.

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare with a black mane and tail, was ſtolen the ſame night the above mentioned ſlave went off, ſuppoſed by him or his accomplice. She has a ſhort dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or ſmall wen, on the hindermoſt part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the perſon who ſhall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BOOKS, &c. among which are late Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionary, Family Bibles, Hume's Hiſtory of England, Goldſmith's ditto. A great variety of Paper Hangings, the beſt large Writing Paper, Blank Books, Parchment, Surveying Inſtruments, Quadrants, the beſt Lancets, Copper Scales and Weights, Money Scales, &c.

Druggs and Medicines, viz. Camphor, Opium, Quickſilver, Peruvian Bark, Sweet-Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Turlington's Balſam, Harlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Scots Pills, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c.

Alſo may be had at ſame place, Tanners Oil and Briſtol Glaſs.

WANTED to Purchaſe,

A SMALL Plantation, on or near the river Schuylkill, or ſome of its branches, or upon any other river or creek, provide the land be good, and in a good neighbourhood; at the diſtance of five to forty, or fifty miles from Philadelphia, and to be entered upon ſome time in the preſent year; an orchard or garden would be agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN in the capacity of a Chamber-maid and Seamſtreſs; ſuch a one coming well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Currency or Loan-Office Certificates.

A TRACT of LAND of 500 acres, on the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehana, within ten miles from Sunbury, exceeding well timbered with white oak and hickory; about 100 acres of well watered meadow may be made with very little trouble. A good title will be given. For further particulars enquire of JOHN LUKENS, Eſq; at the corner of Seventh and Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. There has been Four Dollars per acre offered for ſaid land, eight years ago.

June 8.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN LETILIER,

In Market-Sreet, near[ly] oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia.

A SMALL aſſortment of the beſt Watch Cryſtals, Main ſprings and Fuſee Chains. Alſo about thirty-five thouſand Shiping Shingles.

TO BE SOLD,

For Loan-Office Certificates,

A PLANTATION about 70 miles from the city, in Berks county, containing 200 acres of land, 34 acres cleared, ſeventeen acres of meadow watered, part of it is already made, a good garden, good log-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a new barn, ſtabling for horſes and cattle, and ſeveral other out-buildings. The place is well watered and timbered: The ſituation pleaſant and wholeſome; a meeting, a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and lime-ſtone in the circumference of four miles. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Strayed, fifteen days ago, a little brown COW, part of her hind foot, tail and belly white. She is poor and young. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, ſhall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, by applying as above.

June 1.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

AN ELEGANT BAY Virginia Bred HORSE, near fifteen hands high, excellent either for the ſaddle or phæton; but he is eight years old, high ſpirited, but no vice. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, THE JUNE 24, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER IX.

ON ſome unfavourable changes in the courſe of our affairs, I have been led, for a moment, to reflect, what would be the face of things, ſhould the enemy, at length prevail, and drenching the Continent with frequent executions, overturn theſe States, ſo ſingular in their eſtabliſhment and glorious in their riſe: States erected with every hope, but made to ſink beneath the ſtroke of a few revolving years. It would be painful to ſurvey the ruins even of an old empire, whoſe end had been mature from the duration of its exiſtance; but every ſource of ſorrow would be opened at an immature exit of this nature; arches of a Confederate Empire juſt raiſed with ſo much ſkill and at infinite expence, and conſumed before the firſt fires. The heart of man ſickens at the thought, and death himſelf would mourn, ſtanding on the burnt pillars.

The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral States had been formed by the hands of the wiſeſt men; the reſpective governments had been put in motion; the nobleſt energy had ſucceeded. Like orbs of light, having revolved ſo ſmall a portion of their courſe, they have paſſed away. The characters, the hopes, and the happineſs of the citizens, have died with them. A univerſal wreck of the writings of genius, and the atchievements of heroes, has been left behind. Honours have periſhed at their birth; names begun to live, are obliterated; ſo fair a ſcene of things has diſappeared, and memory only can call to mind that they have at all exiſted.

The ſpirit of the Gaul would diſſolve at this cataſtrophe. That nation, as ſhe had aſſiſted in our elevation, would feel diſgrace at our downfall. She has favoured us in our laying the foundations of the ſtructure; in building and beautifying the edifice with every advantage, and with every ornament; ſhe would be ſenſible of that affliction natural to all, who ſee the deſtruction of works, in which they themſelves have had a great ſhare.

The nations of the world not ſo nearly intereſted, would conſider it as an unhappineſs, that, what was ſo glorioufly begun had not been compleated. They would ſurvey the revolution which we have attempted, as the work of thoſe, whoſe ſouls were capacious to conceive great things, but who had not the ability, or perſeverance to accomplith.

Even the enemy (ſuch is the force of the ſublime and beautiful on the human mind) recollecting and contemplating what they had deſtroyed, would wiſh, in ſome ſofter moments of their thoughts, that the lofty fabrick might have yet ſtood; that the free republics might have yet remained, to ſhew what had been produced in theſe latter ages, to ſurpaſs Greece and Rome; that the name of Waſhington, and the names of many great States-Men, might have lived, and been ſeen to bloſſom, like the ivy over a ſtrong and venerable pile of buildings, finiſhed by their labours. Nor would it be wonderful that the enemy ſhould feel this emotion. Satan, when he ſaw the ruin occaſioned by the fall of Adam, the ſun loſing half his luſtre, and nature withering in her earlieſt years, exclaimed, with a momentary language of compunction, "What a work have I deſtroyed."

If the overthrow of theſe States, would be ruin to ourſelves and the cauſe of grief to others, let it be our ſtudy by vigilance and labour to preſerve them. It is but one period out of many, where men have an opportunity to make themſelves illuſtrious. Some one ſcene of danger, ſome glorious circumſtance of events, calls them into action and immortality. Myriads of others, in the mean time paſs away, and are loſt in obſcurity, no honorable mention of them, bloſſoms on their tombs, no pen tranſmits their names to poſterity.

The people of this country have it in their power to make themſelves famous in the faireſt point of reputation. They have lived in a day of action; they have projected a noble work; let it be their ſtudy to carry to perfection, what they have ſo well begun.

We have reſources and native ſtrength ſufficient to purge off whatever ſcoria or droſs may have come upon our virtue. The preſent exertions * of this city are an inſtance of it. If the ſame ſpirit ſhall kindle throughout the Continent, we ſhall ſoon ſee our affairs eſtabliſhed and our land riſing fruitful above the ravages of her deſtroyers; her deſtroyers ſhall return diſmayed and confounded to their native iſland, whence they drew the ſpirit of tyranny and ſubjugation, which has impelled them to the war.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

* I have a reference particularly to the pleaſing patriotiſm of the Ladies, whoſe ſubſcriptions for the relief of our army, as ſingular, as it is commendable, will yield a ſweet fragrance in the hiſtory of this revolution.

GOOD PASTURAGE for HORSES and horned CATTLE, to be had on the State Iſland, (lately called the Province Iſland,) 4 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Iſland, or to Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

June 10, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE, ſeven years old, full fifteen hands high, in good order, paces and trots, has a blaze and a ſnip, and is branded on the near buttock with the letters I C. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

ANTHONY WILLIAMS, Jun.

June 17, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Specie, or Weſt-India Produce,

A TRACT of LAND containing 348 acres, with a griſt and ſaw mills thereon, lying near the banks of Potomack, about 32 miles from George-town, 30 from Frederick town, and 36 from Alexandria, the land is good, and a ſufficient quantity ſuitable for meadow, a part of which is already improved, there is houſes for three tennants; at preſent it is leaſed for three years, to a careful induſtrious tennant, for a certain quantity of wheat, yearly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be directed to the Proprietor, where he may hear the terms, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. The Proprietor would exchange it for houſes in, or lands near this city.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber living at Vincent forge, in Cheſter County, on Sunday night laſt, a Mulatto ſervant man named

JOHN EPLER,

25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtout made, a forgeman by trade, very much given to liquor and when drunk very abuſive, he has a remarkable large ſcar on his right wriſt, occaſioned by a burn, had on when he went away, a linen coat edged with red, linen jacket and breeches edged with the ſame, thread ſtockings, ſtrong leather pumps, with round copper plated ſhoe buckles, and Mackerony hat: It is ſuppoſed that he has bent his courſe towards Philadelphia, in order to get on board ſome veſſel that is going to ſea, in hopes of being taken by the enemy, as his inclination is to go to them, the ſaid Mulatto run away laſt ſpring, in company with a White man, in order to join the Indians, but was apprehended near the Miniſinks. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter can have him again, and he brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN YOUNG.

June 15, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate.

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, tailor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharf and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharf in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Browne, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 8 A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 10. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Parris.

No. 11. A lot of ground and wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons; for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Sauſsbury,	8l.	Pennſylv. currency.
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caldrop, for the wharf,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 12. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Water ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Sauſsburry.

No. 13. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 14 Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Maus and Charles Meredith.

No. 15. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Roſs, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 16. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 18. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of ——— Adams and co. ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 19. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 20. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Courthouſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, untill the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Courthouſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH }

DUBLIN, March 8.

The Speech delivered by Lord Mountmorres, the 2d. inst. in the House of Lords, in the debate of Lord Carysfort's motion for expunging the last paragraph of the Address.

My Lords,

I HAVE on a former occasion trespassed so long upon the patience of this House, on the great commercial question which was then before your Lordships, that I shall take up but very little of your time on the present occasion.

Had the address moved by the noble Duke been specific, had it applied solely to the extension of our trade, and the commercial advantages we have obtained, no man would have been more pleased to return his grateful thanks to the Father of his people, for giving the royal assent to the liberal participation of trade with the Colonies, held up to us by the British Parliament; but the third paragraph I object to; nor do I see how any man that wishes for any improvement in our constitution, who either has, or wishes to agitate constitutional questions, can agree to that, without signing his own condemnation.

My Lords, I will not anticipate what the wishes of the people may be; but the present consideration, and the success of our address for a free trade, leads me to remark a solecism and absurdity in our constitution.

Addresses from either House of Parliament are communicated to his Majesty; but the most solemn and important communications with the crown, heads of bills, or petitions for laws, are, by an usurped power, mutilated and stopped in the council; thus, what the meanest man in England, or the greatest malefactor enjoys, of free access to petition their Sovereign for redress of grievances, is denied to the Parliament of Ireland, in the important right of legislation.

That there are many wild and whimsical projects, and may be some unreasonable desires, expressed in the public prints, as the wish of the people, I agree with the noble Duke; but the way to put a stop to them, is to gratify and meet the wishes of the people in just, reasonable, and moderate measures.

I do not wish to enter now into a great question that is not before you, but I wish it well: aut miltre aut duce, as a leader or a follower. I shall ever lend my assistance to promote one great object of this country which I have alluded to. But the times are not seasonable, it is said, for the agitation of constitutional questions. Why? Are we in strength, power, and consideration, or are we not? If we are, the time to press it is, when we are possessed of those advantages; and now, will the House forgive me, my Lords, for a concluding word, on the complexion of the times, and the situation of this country?

I lament the recess from public business in Parliament since Christmas; for whether they do not meet all, or meet to do nothing, is one and the same thing in my limited apprehension: To the other House of Parliament it would be presumption in me to advert; I am rather to suppose that their conduct is guided by the moderation and propriety which has influenced the proceedings hitherto of that Assembly. If there should be a vis inertiæ here, I may advert to it with more colour of reason, because though the last and the least of your Lordships, of that fault, if there be any, I should have my share and my participation.

While Parliament, my Lords, takes the lead, while they appear in earnest, active to restore, and vigilant to preserve the public rights, they shall be looked up to with respect and reverence; honour shall be an attendant on their steps; power and influence in their country shall crown the virtuous efforts of the patrons of their fellow citizens; but if they should stop short and go no further, every man out of doors, who either is or thinks himself competent to give relief, will be considered as a patron and protector.

Government may flatter themselves that by gratifying leading men, the people will be satisfied; individuals may indeed be quieted by that mode of proceeding, but the public never! And these great patriots, who warmed and scorched their country in their ascendant, shall lose their influence, they will sink unperceived, and be scarcely felt in their decline. I say, my Lords, and I repeat it emphatically, I wish parliament to take the lead, and to gratify the people in what is just and moderate. I consider an assent to the third paragraph as an interdict to the agitation of constitutional questions, and I can never agree to it. While parliament takes the lead, things must go well: if not, other men will avail themselves of that omission; the old story of Cromwell's Agitators will be acted over again, and the first and most leading man in this country, may be the most active and enterprizing, or perhaps, the most ambitious, and the most violent.

My Lords, a most reverend prelate asks, Is there a man who has the interest of this country at heart, who will give his negative to this address? My Lords, I am that man; I have the interest of my country at heart, and I will give my negative. I admire the spirit and discernment of the noble Lord who proposed the amendment; I shall divide with him upon it; possibly my conduct may not please the majority of your Lordships; I shall be sorry for it; if so, I shall avail myself of the privilege of this House, and I appeal from your determination to the suffrage of posterity.

LORDS PROTEST.

Die Jovis, secundo Martii, 1780.

And the question being put, that the third paragraph in the address to his Majesty, beginning with the words, "And we further beg leave to assure, &c. be expunged thereout.

It passed in the negative.

Against which vote.

DISSENTIENT.

1st. Because we conceive that every rank and description of men in the nation are penetrated with the warmest sentiments of affection to Great Britain; that it is the universal wish to continue and increase mutual confidence and harmony between his Majesty's subjects of both kingdoms; and that the whole people have received with becoming gratitude, those commercial advantages for which they own themselves indebted to the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, and the liberal sentiments and generous concurrence of the British Nation: But the paragraph we have objected to, supported by many Lords avowedly in the confidence of Administration, tends to check those sentiments of gratitude and affection, and to interrupt that harmony, by manifesting to the people that their legal and temporate proceedings are beheld by Government with a jealous eye, and may tend to create a suspicion that such extensive commercial advantages have been held out to them with an intention to seduce them into a dereliction of their constitutional claims.

2dly. Because if the insinuation that groundless jealousies have been raised in the minds of the people, is founded, as it was thrown out in the debate, upon the resolutions which have been entered into in different parts of the kingdom, we conceive that it is the undoubted right of the electors to instruct their Representatives, and that this House cannot, without violating the Law of Parliament, and the fundamental principles of the constitution, to interfere between the people and the House of Commons.

3dly. Because we think the uniform behaviour of the people, and their respectful confidence and entire reliance upon the wisdom and integrity of Parliament, deserve our warmest approbation, and because no evidence has been adduced of the insinuation that groundless jealousies may be raised in their minds.

CARYSFORT, IRNHAM, by Proxy,
ARRAN, CHARLEMONT,
MOTRA, by Proxy, EYRE, by Proxy.
MOUNTMORRES,

PARIS, Feb. 19.

THEY work at Brest with the utmost diligence; in arming and sheathing with copper, the ships l'Eveille, l'Jason and l'Ardent, which, with the following, are to compose the squadron to be commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay, viz. le duc de Bouegogne of 80 guns, le Languedoc of 90, le Cesar of 74, la Provence and la Fantesque of 64, l'Eville and l'Ardent also of 64. They will be accompanied with the frigates la Bellonne of 40, and la Renomme of 30. The Count d'Ache, Vice Admiral, died here the 11th of this month. Some hours before he expired, he received from the hands of Mr. Hector, the blue ribbon and the staff Marshal of France. These honors had been sent off to Brest three days before, by a Courier extraordinary.

Feb. 18. It is assured, four ships are to join the six that compose the division, that is to be commanded by M. de Ternay. Its destination is generally thought to be for North America.

Feb. 20. A formidable expedition that is preparing with the greatest activity, is much talked of; it is intended to act on the Continent of North America. That squadron will take on board a little army of 12,000 men.

Feb. 23. It is said that M. John Jay, late President of the American Congress, is going to take the title of Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to this Court; and that Dr. Franklin is to go to the Court of Madrid with the same character.

LONDON, March 2.

THE troops going out to America this year, are all to be in readiness to embark the 29th inst. at hartheft.

Major General Cunningham is arrived express from Ireland, his departure from thence is said to have been sudden, and his business here, to condole with Ministry on the impracticability of managing sixty-five thousand men in arms.

March 6. One of Sir Henry Clinton's transports has just put into Cornwall, with a number of Hessians on board. She was separated from the fleet on their way to Georgia.

Admiral Graves is said to be going out with the West-India fleet, in order to succeed Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica station, who has wrote home to be recalled.

We hear the following ships are appointed to convoy the West-India fleet, viz. London, 90 guns; Berwick, 74; Egmont, 74; and Shrewsbury, 74.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to a gentleman in London, February 29.

"What I hinted at in my former letters is now begun. An almost universal declaration of the freedom and independency of this kingdom. Three counties and two cities have already declared it in the most pointed language, and five counties more have advertised meetings. This day the Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, attended by 300 citizens 240 of the volunteers, with their side arms, waited upon their representatives with an address and instructions to repeal Poyning's law, and pass a counter declaratory act; so considerable a meeting for number and property was never seen in Dublin. They are more firm and determined in having a free constitution than they were in having a free trade; some resolutions say, that no power on earth has, ought, or shall have a right to bind Ireland. In short, the people are determined to revive the constitution of their ancestors."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 7.

"Yesterday the 92d and 94th regiments of foot, embarked from Catwater on board the transports lying there to receive them, but their destination is not known.

"One hundred American prisoners embarked this day in Stone-house Pool, from Stone-house prison, on board a cartel for Morlaix in France."

April 4. A comit will be visible some time next month and for several succeeding months. It is the same phœnomenon which was observed in the year 1680, by that great luminary, Sir Isaac Newton, and by him particularly described to be the same which appeared 43 years before the birth of our Saviour, and afterwards in the year in which Julius Cæsar was assassinated. Astronomers assert, that the track of this immense ball of fire, since its last appearance in our hemisphere, is immeasurable by any ideas of space or numbers.

The following may be depended on as a faithful narrative of what passed in Hyde-Park, when Lord Shelburne and Col. Fullarton met and fought on Wednesday morning.

Lord Shelburne, with Lord Frederick Cavendish for his second, and Mr. Fullarton with Lord Balcarras for his second, met at half past five, in Hyde Park, March 22, 1780. Lord Balcarras and Lord Frederick Cavendish, proposed, both parties should obey their seconds. Lord Shelburne and Col. Fullarton walked together, while Lord Balcarras and Lord Frederick Cavendish adjusted all ceremonials, and fixed on pistols as the proper weapons. When they came to the ground, Lord Shelburne told them, that his pistols were already loaded, and offered to draw them, which was rejected by Lord Balcarras and Col. Fullarton; upon which Lord Balcarras loaded Col. Fullarton's pistols; the seconds having agreed that twelve paces was a proper distance, the parties took their ground; Col. Fullarton desired Lord Shelburne to fire, which his Lordship declined, and Col Fullarton was desired by the seconds to fire; he fired and missed, Lord Shelburne returned it, and missed; Mr. Fullarton then fired his second pistol, and hit Lord Shelburne in the right groin, which his Lordship signified, upon which every body ran up; the seconds interposed. Lord Frederick Cavendish offer to take the pistol from Lord Shelburne, but his Lordship refused to deliver it up, saying, "I have not fired that pistol." Mr. Fullarton returned immediately to his ground, which he had left with a view of assisting his Lordship, and repeatedly desired his Lordship to fire at him. Lord Shelburne said, "Sure, Sir, you don't think I would fire my pistol at you," and fired it in the air. The parties and their seconds got together. Lord Balcarras asked Lord Shelburne if he had any difficulty in declaring, he meant nothing personal to Col Fullarton; his Lordship replied, you know it has taken another course, this is no time for explanation. His Lordship then said to Col. Fullarton, altho' I am wounded, I am able to go on, if you feel any resentment: Colonel Fullarton said, he hoped he was incapable of harbouring such a sentiment. Lord Frederick Cavendish declared, that from the character he had heared of Col. Fullarton, he believed so; Col. Fullarton said, as your Lordship is wounded, and has fired in the air, it is impossible for me to go on. Lord Balcarras and Lord Frederick Cavendish immediately declared, that the parties had ended the affair, by behaving as men of the strictest honor.

BOSTON, May 29.

Last Wednesday a prize schooner from St. John's to Quebec, ladened with wine, was sent into Marblehead by the privateer Rover of that port.

Another embarkation, consisting of about 2000 Hessian troops, took place at New-York last Wednesday sennight, and sailed, it was there said for the eastward, supposed by some to be bound for Quebec, and by others for England, as it was said the Prince of Hesse had made a demand of the troops he furnished the British Tyrant with, whose time of service had been up near a twelvemonth.

June 8. Monday last arrived at Dartmouth, a brig bound from Cork to New-York, taken by His Most Christian Majesty's frigate La Hermoine, commanded by the Chevalier de la Touche; her cargo consists of 1760 firkins of butter, 150 boxes of candles, 150 boxes of soap; the prize is now commanded by Monsr. Louis Daniel Charier, volunteer of the frigate.

Thursday last arrived here a prize brig, laden with about 150 hogsheads of tobacco, and sundry other articles, taken by the letter of marque brig Fame, of this port, Capt. ———, about ten days after she sailed from hence. She was bound from Bermuda for Great-Britain.

Same day arrived here a cartel ship from New-York, with about 165 prisoners, among whom were a number with the small pox, thrown promiscuously on board, six of which died on the passage; amongst the whole were only about 30 well.

In order still further to harrass the poor prisoners, those who are so unhappy as to fall into their hands, belonging to the southward, are sent as far to the eastward as flags generally come, and those belonging to the eastward are sent south.

NEW-LONDON, June 2.

Yesterday returned into port the Sally privateer, Capt. Warner, and brought in the brig Cornelia, William Adams, late commander, in 17 weeks from Dublin, captured by the Sally and Bunker Hill privateers. Her cargo consists of 585 tierces mess beef, 198 barrels ditto, 97 puncheons rum, 9800 yards oznabrigs, 98 barrels pork, 20 boxes candles, &c. Her sterling invoice is said to be 7800l.

NEW-HAVEN, June 8.

Saturday last, a brig with 300 pipes of wine, was sent into New London, captured by the Hancock, Capt. Richards. She was from Madeira, bound to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 24.*

Last Thursday the ship Friendship, Capt. Coldstream, a cartel from Charlestown, arrived at Chester with General Lincoln and his suit, who came to town last night. In the same vessel were Commodore Whipple of Rhode Island, and all the Subaltern Marine Officers belonging to the Continental fleet taken there; also James Seagrove and Stacey Hepburne of this city, merchants, Mr. Foster of Boston, and Mr. Burrows and Mr. Macall of Charlestown.

Extract from the Log-book of the sloop Comet, Capt. Kemp.

"The 7th of June, being in company with the sloop Hawk, Capt. Humphead, was chased by the Iris and escaped. On the 9th making the east end of Long-Island, saw a wreck ashore; out boat with an armed party; went ashore—took possession of a battery of 10 guns, from which the men had fled on seeing the boat going ashore; found the wreck to be the Hawk, which the Iris had drove on shore, her materials being partly carried off by the inhabitants of Long Island, who had erected the battery; took off two of her guns, spiked up the rest, took one anchor and cable, with several other articles. On the 12th, at half past four, A. M. about two miles off Sandy-Hook, got in shore of 15 sail, out of which number we captured and manned eight, viz. schooners Free Mason, Lilly, and Sally, sloops Polly, Driver, Dove, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth all of which Captain Kemp brought to safe port on the 16th, with twenty-eight prisoners."

Since our last have arrived here eleven prizes, viz. eight taken by the Comet, as abovementioned, and a brig, schooner and sloop, retaken from the Picaroons, that have been sometime past cruizing in the bay of Delaware and Chesapeak.

By the last accounts from the Jerseys, we learn, that the enemy still lay at Elizabeth-town Point, that there was frequent skirmishing, in which the Jersey militia gained great honor, by beating teh enemy's parties, and taking prisoners.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Thurſday June 22, 1780.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, That the ſailors belonging to ſhips in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his ſubjects, frequently deſert, and go on board American veſſels in this port, or travel to other ports, to the great injury of the ſervice, and loſs of their employers: For remedy whereof,

Reſolved, That the Sheriffs and Conſtables in a ſpecial manner, and all other ſubjects of this State generally, be directed, and they are hereby directed, to examine all French ſailors whom they may find in the city (except on ſhip board) or travelling in any part of this State, and in caſe they are found without paſſes from their reſpective Captains, to apprehend and ſend them to priſon, or otherwiſe ſecure them, until notice be given to the Conſul or Vice Conſul of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, reſiding in this city, who will take order thereon.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO THE WORTHY ENEMIES OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE celebrated Æſop who uſed to convey the beſt and wholſomeſt advice to the Athenians in his immortal fables, wrote the following apologue, whilſt that famous Republic was groaning under the yoke of the thirty tyrants, and no one citizen had courage enough to endeavour to extricate his country from ſuch a miſerable ſtate of oppreſſion:

"The ſmoak ſaid once to the fire: How happens it "that I, who come out of thee, am ſo very obſcure, "whilſt thou ſhineſt ſo bright? To this, anſwered the "fire, thou reſembleſt many ſons, who obſcure inſtead "of acquiring the glory of their fathers"

This fable was then juſtly applicable to the Athenians, and I am convinced the reverſe is as juſtly applicable to us. Poſterity will not fail to aſk (if we continue to walk in the glorious path we have already begun to tread.) "How can the brave, the virtuous Americans, be the "ſons of the baſe, the ungenerous Britons?" The anſwer is obvious, though Æſop had not pointed it out in his excellent apologue.

O that we could for ever blot that inglorious circumſtance out of the annals of our hiſtory! Or that we were like ſo many nations, bleſt with an uncertain and doubtful origin! We would not then have to bluſh of unworthy forefathers, and the name of *ſons of Britons* would not remain to us an everlaſting infamy.

I think I am not preaching a new doctrine, although many of us have been entertained from their cradles with notions far different from theſe——Credulous to an exceſs as we have been, we once have fondly gloried in a name on which we ought on the contrary to have looked with horror and execration. Alas! we then little knew what monſters they were whom we called our protectors and our brethren. While they uſed here the moſt refined arts of hypocriſy to make us believe that they were a generous people like ourſelves, they were rendering themſelves infamous by the moſt odious crimes, at home and in every part of the world.

But how could we be thus deluded?—Is there any of us whoſe anceſtors have not fled from the cruel perſecutions which thoſe tyrants were every day raiſing in their own country, to deprive their fellow-citizens of their deareſt civil and religious privileges? Are we not all fugitives from their relentleſs cruelty, and has not their rage purſued us even to this extremety of the world which we had choſen for our peaceable retreat? We ought at leaſt to know them now, know that they have been above four years waging among us a moſt impious war, murdering and deſtroying every thing that falls in their way, without the leaſt diſtinction of perſon, age or ſex.

Wherever we may turn our eyes, every thing will remind us of the cruelty of that ferocious nation.—If we ſurvey them at home, we will ſee them impriſoning, expelling, beheading, impaling with red hot irons, their Kings and their Queens, * and ſuffering afterwards themſelves the moſt cruel perſecutions at the hands of tyrants of their own ſetting up. In fine, we will ſee them committing the moſt horrid crimes, to maintain themſelves in that perpetual round of tyranny and anarchy, in which they have always been involved ſince the foundation of their Empire.

If we turn our eyes towards Aſia, we will ſee an unhappy people whom the cruelties of a *Clive*, of an Engliſhman, have thrown into the utmoſt deſpair, and who will one day riſe in vengeance, and amply retaliate on the barbarous foreigners, who not contented with depriving them of their liberty, have ſtill been marking every day of their reſidence among them by acts of the moſt ſhocking inhumanity.

In Africa we will ſee them making an odious traffick of an unhappy race, whom they condemn to ſuffer all the torments of ſlavery and exquiſite wretchedneſs.

And in America——Here I find myſelf unequal to the deſcription.—Ye ghoſts of departed heroes, who have ſo bravely bled and died in the defence of your injured country; you beſt can tell us of thoſe cruelties of which you have felt ſuch ſevere effects.—Unhappy M'Crea, and thou ſtill more unfortunate Caldwell, tell us what kind of monſters they are who have thus inhumanly dipt their hands in your innocent blood.—They call themſelves Britons.—Curſt forever be the name! and let Britton ſignify henceforward in the language of America, whatever nature can produce moſt deteſtible and moſt ſhocking.

But it is to be hoped that poſterity will view us in a more favourable light, than perhaps, from what I have ſaid, we might be apt to imagine. They will indeed, ſee in us deſcendants of Britons, but very different from our fathers—And they will no doubt remember, that the Romans, ſo celebrated in after ages for their wiſdom and virtue, were in their origin but the refute of other nations, and that from the moſt contemptible ſpark, a flame may ariſe, that will cheer and illumine the world around.

ANTI-BRITANNUS.

* Edward II. was impaled in 1328 with a red hot iron. Charles I. Lady Jane Grey, and Queen Mary of Scotland, were beheaded in 1648, 1554 and 1587. James II. was expelled in 1688, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud Iſland, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, ſuch as deſire it will be diſcharged. Apply to the ſubſcriber at the widow Parry's, north weſt corner of Market and Sixth ſtreets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Black-horſe Alley, extending from Second-ſtreet to Lætitia Court, 24 feet front, alſo the convenience of an out let into Black-horſe Alley, 20 feet wide, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being on Second ſtreet, a large brick houſe, kitchen and waſh houſe, each three ſtories high, now in the tenure of Nicholas Brooks; and on Lætitia Court, two dwelling houſes, each two ſtories high, in which are two good ovens and a frame granary, with a right to the uſe of the pump in ſaid Court, now in the tenure of John Philips; and a ſtable on Black-horſe Alley, which will accommodate all the above houſes. For terms apply to

DEBORAH MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for Rum or Sugar.

AN elegant new CHAISE, with a complete ſett of HARNESS. Enquire of WILLIAM PERKINS in Fifth ſtreet, ſecond door above Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of well broke COACH HORSES, good blacks, ſixteen hands high, blazes in their faces, and well matched. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stable, back of the City Tavern.

BOARDING and LODGING for gentlemen, may be had at JAMES GOTTIER's, in Union Street, between Second and Third Streets.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

STEPHEN GIRARD,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet.

A FEW cheſts of compleat muſkets, ſugar and coffee by the quantity, alſo excellent good old claret, and cyder in bottles,

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Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is diſſolved: No debts contracted againſt Richards and Land during the Partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, are deſired to pay the ſame to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market ſtreet, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongſt which are,

Calomel,	Sago,
Camphor,	Sulphur,
Cantharides,	Roman Vitriol,
Camomile Flowers,	Tartar Emetic,
Cortex Peru,	Anderſon's Pills,
French Barley,	Batemen's Drops,
Gum Arabic,	Britiſh Oil,
Glauber's and Epſom Salts,	Balſam of Honey,
Iſinglaſs,	Daffy's Elixir,
Jalap,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Ipecacuanha,	Hooper's Pills,
Magneſia,	James' Fever Powders
Manna,	Lockyer's Pills,
Opium,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Rhubarb,	Turlington's and
Senna,	Paulians Balſam.

Alſo, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

WAS TAKEN UP,

ABOUT four weeks ago, a large Brown COW, ſhe has a rope on her horns, one of which was ſawed off, the other has been broke and grown again. Whoever had loſt ſaid Cow, by proving property, paying charges, may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber,

GEORGE SAWNER,
living in Love Lane.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, State of New Jerſey, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, rather ſlim built, about fourteen and a half hands high, rather ſlim built, ſhort hair, a little cat-ham'd, his hind ancle joints bend forward when hard uſed, his main lies on the off ſide, no hair cut about his head, paces none, trots very faſt, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall (if taken within ten miles of this place) have Five Hundred Dollars, and if further off, Seven Hundred and Fifty, and for the horſe and thief a Thouſand Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid by James Vanuxem and Clark in Philadelphia, or by me

June 23. ELIJAH CLARKE.

Nicetown, in the Northern Liberties, May 13.

WAS taken up, a Black HORSE, ſix years old, about ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ANTHONY HUBBURT.

TO BE SOLD,

A T HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second-ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Caſk, alſo Bordeaux Claret in bottles, Loaf Sugar, and ſundry Dry Goods.

MAPS.

A FEW Copies of Lewis Evans's Maps of Pennſylvania—New-Jerſey—New-York, and the three Delaware counties: Likewiſe, William Scull's Maps of Pennſylvania, is to be ſold by NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-horſe Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

JESUITS BARK of the very firſt quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epſom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Sallop, Sena, Opium, Tartar-Emetic, Roman Vitriol, beſt Sweet Oil, beſt Tooth Powder, Hungarian Ballamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderſon's or Scott's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Keyſer's famous Pills, being the ſafeſt and ſureſt cure for a certain diſeaſe; Dr. Ryon's incomparable Worm deſtroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their uſe.

Likewiſe the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it. There is nothing exceeds this medicine in the gravel and ſtone, bruiſes, pains in the reins, thickneſs of blood, all black and blue ſpots, all kinds of fevers and indiſpoſitions of the ſtomach, liver, lights, or lungs, aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, inward or outward ſores, reſtoring to the face a freſh and wholeſome colour; it likewiſe cures the ſcurvy, the dropſy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddineſs and head achs, likewiſe a great ſtrengthening of the ſight. Many other fine cures have been performed by this famous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewiſe may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and thread Stockings. Likewiſe Black Ball, which, when laid on ſhoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not foil the whiteſt ſtockings, and is a great preſervator of the leather.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1780.

STOLEN out of the paſture in the Northern Liberties, on the 14th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old, near fifteen hands high, paces a ſlow travel, and trots faſt; is very high ſpirited in common, if not too hard rode.—The only thing very remarkable, is, that her near hind paſtor-joint, is ſome what thicker than the other, and but little hair upon it. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her, or delivers her to the Subſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the Mare and Thief, Eight Hundred Dollars, paid by

JOHN KERTER, Tanner.
in Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks.

WANTED,

TO WAIT

On a SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

A SERVANT,

WHO can DRESS HAIR and take CARE of two HORSES. Such a perſon being well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's paſture, living in Coletrookdale townſhip, Berks County, on the 22d of May laſt, in the night time, a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, and a white ſpot that may be covered with a penny on the right hind leg, a little above the knee, ſhod before, about 14 hands high, five years old, trots and paces, high couraged, and is branded on the near ſide, thus,

I T S.

Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to the owner or to STEPHEN MARTIN, in the Borough of Lancaſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

June 8, 1780. HENRY STOUFFER.

Camp, near Morris-Town, June 3. 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of Mr. John Logan, in Mendham townſhip, Morris county, on the night of the 30th of May laſt, a Black MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſhod all round, with three white feet, a ſtar in her forehead, trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and the Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have the Mare, and the Thief be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER,
Capt. 7th Penn. Regt.

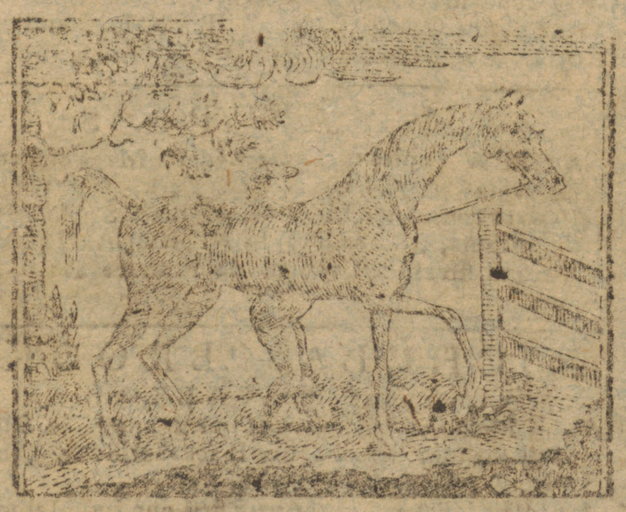
Bordentown, June 15, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near Bordentown, Burlington county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a bay STALLION COLT, 3 years old next month, low in fleſh, about 14 hands one inch and an half high, trots well, his near hind foot white, a ſtar in his forehead, when taken had a lock on his foot. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by

JOHN THORN.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1780.



To COVER at the Subscriber's Stables, in Seventh-street.

The Thorough Bred HORSE BABRAHAM,

GOT by JUNIPER out of SELEMA, at FOUR POUNDS the season and Three Shillings and Nine-pence to the Groom, or the exchange; the money to be paid at the MARES first coming to the Horse.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW TYBOUT,
In Chesnut-street between Second and Third-streets.

BUFF blue and green hat linings, coarse and fine bow strings, blocking cord, worstead hat looping and bands, flat silk looping, bottle claret of the first quality, writing paper, a quantity of standing and running rigging, needles. Also verdegrease, Jesuits bark, ipecacoanna and rhubarb.

To be RENTED,
A GENTEEL HOUSE,
In Front-street below the Drawbridge,
Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pine-street, at the sign of the Maremaid, near the New Market, a servant man, named

WILLIAM PALMER,

an English man, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a blue lindsey coat and trowsers, one of his fingers on his right hand disabled.

Also: At the same time, a servant girl, whose name is supposed by her husband, to be

HANNAH KELLEY.

she is of a Dutch descent, about the same height as the above mentioned, speaks bad English, makes use of snuff, and opened a bar room with a false key and took thereout a quantity of money, the amount not known. The girl is supposed to be in or about Lancaster, as she has friends there, and formerly lived in the township of Werick, in Lancaster county. Whoever secures said servants in any goal in the States, shall have the above Reward, or if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM MURDOCH.

A CHILD STOLEN,
On the evening of the 3d instant.

A certain JANE HILDER, left her residence in Grey's-Alley, and at same time inveigled a Negro Boy away with her, named JAMES DORIS. It is supposed that she has left the city in some shallop going to Maryland or New-Jersey, or vessel bound to sea. Jane Hilder is supposed to be upwards of 50 years of age, thin visage, and much swelled by the dropsy and grey headed. The child is near seven years of age, and marked on the back part of his head by a burn, which is bare about the size of a penny. It is expected her design is to sell the boy; and as the iniquity is glaring and calls for the attention of the humane, those who may discover the perpetrator and secures her, or recovers the child on behalf of his afflicted mother, shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to the Printer.

June 5, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday afternoon, from the subscriber, a MULATTO GIRL, who calls herself SARAH GROVER, about 17 or 18 years of age, of a sullen countenance, had on or took with her, one striped purple and white long gown, one dark calicoe short ditto, one green petticoat with white flowers, one white flannel ditto, one black quilted ditto, top'd with blue, one green bonnet, one white linen apron, a pair white linen mitts, one pair of good leather shoes, and one or two pair cotton stockings. She belongs to a gentleman in Shrewsbury, who having a suspicion of her intending to get to New-York, where some of her relations are, sent her to this city. Whoever apprehends her, and lodges her in any goal, so that her master can get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges. JOSEPH BULLOCK.

TO BE SOLD,
A full bred MARE,
Late the property of General Hand.

SHE is about 15 hands high, 9 years old, very active and full of spirit, was got by WILDAIR, out of an imported Mare; she has lost one of her eyes, but would be very valuable to breed from. Inquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, back of the City Tavern.

A few Reams of small
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM HARRIS, who lately taught School in the townships of Bristol and county of Philadelphia, has behaved himself in such a manner as to give general dissatisfaction to his employers by his bad conduct; the occasion of this intimation is, to forewarn the public not to employ said Harris in that station, as he is not worthy to be intrusted with the education of youth. Any person who may be desirous of knowing the reason of this publication, may be informed by applying to the Trustees of said School.

WANTED a SCHOOL MASTER for said School immediately, good encouragment will be given to a suitable person, he producing a sufficient testimony of his good character and ability, may know the terms by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE, in the township aforesaid, about seven miles from Philadelphia.

May 23.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the pasture of the subscriber, on Frankford Road, a small Bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, black main and tail, about 12 years old, branded U. S. four white legs, a white streak on his forehead, trots and cantors. Whoever will secure the said HORSE and deliver him to me shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

GEORGE SLEFFER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber at Cape May, an APPRENTICE LAD fifteen years of age, a fresh complexion, light coloured hair, had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, striped woollen shirt, a pair of flannel trowsers, he carried away two new shirts of his Master's. Whoever takes up said ran away, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid, by

DARIUS CORSON.

WANTED,

A SERVANT who can drive a carriage, and manage horses well. Such an one of a good character, will be allowed generous wages. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Fredryffren township, Chester county, the 10th instant May, a small sorrel HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter W, a small star and shod before. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ROWLAND.

WANTED,

THE Pennsylvania Packet, for the years 1777, and 1778. Any person having the same to dispose off, may have a good price, by applying to

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

Market street, June 16.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, situate about three miles below Oldman's Creek, Salem county, in West New Jersey, the greatest part of which is swamp, well timbered, and within a mile of a good landing on the river Delaware.

Four hundred acres of March, situate on Hope Creek, below Alloway's Creek, in Salem county aforesaid, bounded by the said river Delaware.

And eleven hundred acres of Land, situate on Passaick river, about six miles from Morris-Town, and twenty-two from Elizabeth-Town. This tract has a large quantity of timber on it, and the greatest part is capable of being made into excellent meadow. For terms apply to

PETER MILLER.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of July next, for the tryal of the brigantine or vessel called the *Charming Peggy*, burthen about 100 tons, with her cargo, consisting of about 100 hogsheads of tobacco and a large quantity of staves, said to have been lately cut out of a harbour in Virginia, by a Whale boat from New York, re-taken at sea, and libelled against as prize, by Matthew Lawler, *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of July next, for the tryal of the following vessels, viz. the schooner Freemason, Henry Minich, late master; the schooner Lilly, Gideon Pratt, late master; the sloop Polly, John Musheroe, late master; the sloop Driver, Isaac Decker, late master; the sloop Dove, John Cole, late master; the sloop Elibabeth, John Morgan, late master; the sloop Elizabeth, John Winants, late master; the schooner Sally, John Shaggerlie, late master; taken at sea, sent into this Port and libelled against as prizes, by John Kamp, *(qui tam, &c.)* To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be respectively condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Just published and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALL THE
LAWS
Enacted in the Third Sitting of the Fourth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near Moore's-town, Burlington county West New Jersey, a large light coloured bay HORSE near fifteen hands high, seven years old, paces and trots, but inclines mostly to the pace, branded with the letter I on his near shoulder and thigh, and has no natural mark. The thief is supposed to be a small sized, pock marked man, with a light blue coat, who will probably endeavour to dispose of the horse. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the horse may be restored to the owner, or give information thereof to WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th, last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation, and Issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber, the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent
for the State.

Nicetown, Northern Liberties, May 21, 1780.

WAS taken up a sorrel MARE, with a white mane, and star in her face, about ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away,

JACOB LANDENBERGER.

TO BE LET,

PART of an HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLING, situate on the main street, the lower end of Germantown, suitable for a summer retreat for a Gentleman. Enquire of SOLOMON WHITE in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN on the 15th instant, a strawberry roan coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, has a star in her face, and was branded on the off shoulder with the letter C and on the near buttock with the same letter, her gates are trotting and galloping. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by me

CONRAD COLEMAN,
Living in Whiteland township, Chester county.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, THE JUNE 27, 1780.

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

June 26, 1780.

LOST about ten days ago in the Market, a large bundle PAPERS and ACCOUNTS, wrapped up in a red and white ſpotted handkerchief. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the Printer of this paper, or leave them at the Coffee-houſe, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars for their trouble with the handkerchief, and no queſtions aſked; the owners name is endorſed on many of the accounts.

N. B. The papers are of no ſervice to any body but the owner.

June 22, 1780.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of Auguſtine Neiſſer (Clock and Watch maker) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to SAMUEL MECHLIN, Tanner in Germantown, or GEORGE SCHLOSSER in Philadelphia, that they may be ſettled, and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle likewiſe in three months time from this date, or their accounts will be put in an Attorneys hand to ſue for it.

SAMUEL MECHLIN.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Black-horſe Alley, extending from Second-ſtreet to Lætitia Court, 24 feet front, alſo the convenience of an out let into Black-horſe Alley, 20 feet wide, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being on Second ſtreet, a large brick houſe, kitchen and waſh houſe, each three ſtories high, now in the tenure of Nicholas Brooks; and on Lætitia Court, two dwelling houſes, each two ſtories high, in which are two good ovens and a frame granary, with a right to the uſe of the pump in ſaid Court, now in the tenure of John Philips; and a ſtable on Black-horſe Alley, which will accommodate all the above houſes. For terms apply to

DEBORAH MORRIS.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber living at Vincent forge, in Cheſter County, on Sunday night laſt, a Mulatto ſervant man named

JOHN EPLER,

25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtout made, a forgeman by trade, very much given to liquor and when drunk very abuſive, he has a remarkable large ſcar on his right wriſt, occaſioned by a burn, had on when he went away, a linen coat edged with red, linen jacket and breeches edged with the ſame, thread ſtockings, ſtrong leather pumps, with round copper plated ſhoe buckles, and Mackerony hat: It is ſuppoſed that he has bent his courſe towards Philadelphia, in order to get on board ſome veſſel that is going to ſea, in hopes of being taken by the enemy, as his inclination is to go to them, the ſaid Mulatto run away laſt ſpring, in company with a White man, in order to join the Indians, but was apprehended near the Miniſinks. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter can have him again, and he brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN YOUNG.

June 15, 1780.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deſerters ſerving on board private ſhips of war, having induced His Excellency the Preſident, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Reſolve of April 28th, laſt, that the ſhares due to ſuch deſerters be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent. All perſons are cautioned not to purchaſe ſhares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation, and Iſſue thereof by the Marſhal, as no ſale made by, or delivery to deſerters will be allowed.

Every perſon diſcovering to the ſubſcriber, the names of deſerters from the American army, ſerving on board private veſſels of war, or otherwiſe, ſhall for every ſuch deſerter diſcovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent
for the State.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

STEPHEN GIRARD,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet.

A FEW cheſts of compleat muſkets, ſugar and coffee by the quantity, alſo excellent good old clarret, and cyder in bottles,

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is diſſolved: No debts contracted againſt Richards and Land during the Partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, are deſired to pay the ſame to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market ſtreet, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongſt which are;

Calomel,	Sago,
Camphor,	Sulphur,
Cantharides,	Roman Vitriol,
Camomile Flowers,	Tartar Emetic,
Cortex Peru,	Anderſon's Pills,
French Barley,	Batemen's Drops,
Gum Arabic,	Britiſh Oil,
Glauber's and Epſom Salts,	Balſam of Honey,
Iſinglaſs,	Daffy's Elixir,
Jalap,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Ipecacuanha,	Hooper's Pills,
Magneſia,	James' Fever Powders
Manna,	Lockyer's Pills,
Opium,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Rhubarb,	Turlington's and
Senna,	Paulians Balſam.

Alſo, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of well broke COACH HORSES, good blacks, ſixteen hands high, blazes in their faces, and well matched. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stable, back of the City Tavern.

BOARDING and LODGING for gentlemen, may be had at JAMES GOTTIER's, in Union Street, between Second and Third Streets.

WAS TAKEN UP,

ABOUT four weeks ago, a large Brown COW, ſhe has a rope on her horns, one of which was ſawed off, the other has been broke and grown again. Whoever had loſt ſaid Cow, by proving property, paying charges, may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber,

GEORGE SAWNER,
living in Love Lane.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, rather ſlim built, ſhort hair, a little cat ham'd, his hind ancle joints bend forward when hard uſed, his main lies on the off ſide, no hair cut about his head, paces none, trots very faſt, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall (if taken within ten miles of this place) have Five Hundred Dollars, and if further off, Seven Hundred and Fifty, and for the horſe and thief a Thouſand Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid by James Vanuxem and Clark in Philadelphia, or by me

June 23. ELIJAH CLARKE.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Moore's-town, Burlington county Weſt New-Jerſey, a large light coloured bay HORSE near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, paces and trots, but inclines moſtly to the pace, branded with the letter I on his near ſhoulder and thigh, and has no natural mark. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall ſized, pock marked man, with a light blue coat, who will probably endeavour to diſpoſe of the horſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the horſe may be reſtored to the owner, or give information thereof to WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

Nicetown, in the Northern Liberties, May 13.

WAS taken up, a Black HORSE, ſix years old, about ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ANTHONY HUBBURT.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-horſe Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

JESUITS BARK of the very firſt quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epſom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Sallop, Sena, Opium, Tartar-Emetic, Roman Vitriol, beſt Sweet Oil, beſt Tooth Powder, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderſon's or Scott's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Keyſer's famous Pills, being the ſafeſt and ſureſt cure for a certain diſeaſe; Dr. Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their uſe.

Likewiſe the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it. There is nothing exceeds this medicine in the gravel and ſtone, bruiſes, pains in the reins, thickneſs of blood, all black and blue ſpots, all kinds of fevers and indiſpoſitions of the ſtomach, liver, lights, or lungs, aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, inward or outward ſores, reſtoring to the face a freſh and wholeſome colour; it likewiſe cures the ſcurvy, the dropſy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddineſs and head achs, likewiſe a great ſtrengthening of the ſight. Many othes fine cures have been performed by this frmous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewiſe may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and thread Stockings. Likewiſe Black Ball, which, when laid on ſhoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not ſoil the whiteſt ſtockings, and is a great preſervator of the leather.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1780.

STOLEN out of the paſture in the Northern Liberties, on the 14th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old, near fifteen hands high, paces a ſlow travel, and trots faſt; is very high ſpirited in common, if not too hard rode.—The only thing very remarkable, is, that her near hind paſtor-joint, is ſome what thicker than the other, and but little hair upon it. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her, or delivers her to the Subſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the Mare and Thief, Eight Hundred Dollars, paid by

JOHN KERTER, Tanner.
in Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks.

WANTED,

TO WAIT

On a SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

A SERVANT,

WHO can DRESS HAIR and take CARE of two HORSES. Such a perſon being well recommended, may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's paſture, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks County, on the 22d of May laſt, in the night time, a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, and a white ſpot that may be covered with a penny on the right hind leg, a little above the knee, ſhod before, about 14 hands high, five years old, trots and paces, high couraged, and is branded on the near ſide, thus,

I S.

Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to the owner or to STEPHEN MARTIN, in the Borough of Lancaſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

June 8, 1780. HENRY STOUFFER.

Camp, near Morris-Town, June 3. 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of Mr. John Logan, in Mendham townſhip, Morris county, on the night of the 30th of May laſt, a Black MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſhod all round, with three white feet, a ſtar in her forehead, trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and the Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have the Mare, and the Thief be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER,
Capt. 7th Penn. Regt.

WANTS A PLACE

AS a WET NURSE, a WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

MR. DUNLAP,

N Free States every good citizen conſiders the public intereſt as his own. While the times admit of tranquility and eaſe, the management of public affairs is left wholly to the Magiſtrate. A jealouſy of power, natural in all democratical governments, confines his authority within narrow limits. The conſequence is, that a defect of remiſſneſs is often found in them on occaſions, when greater than the ordinary exertions would be laudable; but when the greateſt are not indiſpenſably neceſſary. The inconvenience, however, is abundantly compenſated by ſuperior advantages. Let critical emergencies riſe; and the ſpirit of a republic riſes along with them. Individuals obey the calls of government; and government gives the moſt inviting encouragment to the aims and efforts of individuals. The powerful energy is diffuſed through the people; and the moſt vigorous and deciſive meaſures are the reſult of the pervading and animating influence. Every member of the body politic is rouſed into action; and enterprizes are formed and carried into ſucceſsful execution, which, at any other period, would appear and would prove the offſpring of inconſiderate timerity.

In the courſe of this war, which we have been obliged to maintain againſt the pride, the inſolence, and the tyranny of Great-Britain, theſe obſervations have been verified by experience. Forgiving and unſuſpicious, we have ſuffered our reſentments to cool, and our ſpirit of enterprize to languiſh, whenever the objects of our reſentment have been removed, and our apprehenſions of danger have begun to ſubſide. But when danger has returned, and a free people have been ſummoned to exertion; the ſpirit of a free people has been far from deſerting us.

Many late inſtances in Pennſylvania evince that this laudable and generous diſpoſition governs the conduct of her citizens. Our political differences evaniſh. We drop them with cheerfulneſs, when we are called to aſſiſt in the deciſion of a queſtion, which muſt be previouſly determined in our favour, in order to enjoy an opportunity of diſcuſſing them.

It will be agreeable to your patriotic readers to be informed of the Plan of the Bank eſtabliſhed in this State, in order to raiſe ſupplies for the Continental troops—thoſe troops, who, regulated by the command, and ſtimulated by the example of one of the brighteſt ornaments of humanity, have deſerved ſo well the gratitude and the aſſiſtance of every one that feels himſelf intereſted in the cauſe of the United States, of freedom, and of mankind!

The PLAN of the BANK of PENNSYLVANIA, eſtabliſhed for ſupplying the army of the United States, with proviſions for two months.

A number of Gentlemen are to give their bonds to the Directors of the Bank, in ſuch ſums as each ſhall think proper; binding himſelf for the payment thereof, if it ſhall become neceſſary in order to fulfil the engagements, and diſcharge the notes or contracts of the Bank.

Theſe ſecurities ſhall be extended to the ſum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency in Specie, at the rate of ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence for a Spaniſh Dollar.

Two Directors ſhall be choſen by the ſureties, to conduct the buſineſs of the Bank, with ſuch Aſſiſtants or Clerks, as upon experience may be found neceſſary. The Directors ſhall provide a proper place for their counting-houſe, books, notes, ſtationary, &c. They are to keep full and fair accounts of all their tranſactions; crediting every perſons account for money received from him; and charging each proper account for the monies paid. They are authorized to borrow Money on the Credit of the Bank, for ſix months or any ſhorter period; and to grant ſpecial notes bearing intereſt at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum to the lenders for the ſums borrowed. They are to keep a fair and regular cash account, which muſt be ſettled every night; and one or both muſt count the balance, and ſee that it is in their cheſt. They muſt keep an exact regiſter of all the notes they iſſue, ſo as to aſcertain every night the demands to come againſt them the next day. They are to receive from Congreſs, ſuch ſums as they may from time to time, allot for the reimburſement of the bank. But when this ſource and ſums occaſionally borrowed on intereſt as aforeſaid, do not afford a ſufficient ſupply; the Directors are authoriſed to demand and receive from every ſubſcriber of A GENERAL LOAN TO THE BANK, ſuch part of his ſubſcription as may be neceſſary to make exact payment: Granting to each of the ſaid ſubſcribers a note, bearing intereſt as aforeſaid, for the ſum received from him.

All monies borrowed and received from Congreſs, by the Directors, ſhall be applied to the ſole purpoſes of purchaſing proviſions and rum for the uſe of the Continental army; of tranſporting them to camp to be delivered to the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief or of the Board of War; and of diſcharging their notes and the expence of conducting the buſineſs. And no part of the ſaid monies, or of the notes to be iſſued by the ſaid Directors, ſhall, by them, or any perſon acting for or on behalf of the Bank, be applied to any other uſe or uſes, purpoſe or purpoſes whatſoever. Neither ſhall they borrow more money, or iſſue more notes than ſhall be found abſolutely neceſſary for the aforeſaid purpoſes.

The Sureties for the Bank, ſhall chuſe a Factor, who ſhall have the entire management of the purchaſes; and on whoſe order the Directors are to pay, in money or notes, ſuch ſums, from time to time, as he may draw for.

Theſe draughts will require an immediate ſupply; and therefore it is neceſſary, that the ſubſcribers to the General Loan, pay ten per cent. on their ſubſcriptions, within eight days after the date thereof. This will create a fund to begin with. It muſt be the conſtant aim both of the Directors in paying, and of the Factor in his contracts, to paſs as many notes in payment as poſſible, until Congreſs can reimburſe the Bank: And when that ſhall happen, the notes that ſhall be out, ſhall be called in, and paid off; the entire accounts ſhall be made up and ſettled with Congreſs; and the bonds of the Sureties ſhall be delivered up or cancelled.

The Directors ſhall execute inſtruments of writing, binding their whole eſtates for the faithful performance of their duties; which inſtruments, and the bonds of the Sureties, ſhall be recorded in the Recorders office, for the county of Philadelphia, and ſhall be depoſited in the hands of the Board of Inſpectors hereinafter mentioned.

The Board of Inſpectors ſhall conſiſt of five perſons, to be choſen by the ſureties. This Board ſhall hold the bonds of the Sureties ſafely in their poſſeſſion, until the buſineſs be finiſhed and ſettled; or in caſe of default, until ſuits ſhall be brought and recovery had thereupon.

The Board of Inſpectors, or any three of them, ſhall have free acceſs at all ſeaſonable hours, to the books and papers of the Bank, and of the Factor, or perſons employed under him or them. They may enquire into the manner of managing the buſineſs; may give their advice and opinion whenever they pleaſe; and if they think it neceſſary or proper, may call a general meeting of the Sureties, in order to lay the proceedings before them, to aſk their advice, or to propoſe new regulations, a change of officers, or any other matter or thing they ſhall judge fit.

The Factor is authorized to hire a convenient ſtore for his buſineſs, and to employ ſuch Agents, Clerks and Aſſiſtants as, by experience, may be found neceſſary. He ſhall proceed, with all poſſible diſpatch, to purchaſe, on the moſt reaſonable terms, flour, beef and pork of ſound good quality; and in ſuch quantities of each article as may be regulated by the Board of War, until he procure in the whole three millions of rations, or as much thereof as he can, and three hundred hogſheads of rum. He ſhall, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, ſend the articles above-mentioned, in ſufficient quantities to make a load, to Trenton, to the care and direction of who ſhall receive and forward the ſame to camp, and there deliver them to the order of the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War: The Factor ſupplying them with money or notes to pay the charges ariſing on ſuch receipt or tranſportation.

The Factor is authorized to draw on the Directors for ſpecie, Pennſylvania State Money or Continental Money, as occaſion may require: He and they always taking care to underſtand their ability to honor ſuch draughts.

He ſhall provide his ſtore with rum ſugar, coffee, ſalt and other goods at the cheapeſt wholeſale prices, to be ſold at the ſame prices to thoſe who ſupply him with proviſions; that ſo he may gain a preference of what comes to market. It may be uſeful in his reſpect to make it known throughout the country, that he is enabled to make ſuch payments as above deſcribed.

The Factor ſhall give ſecurity to the Board of Inſpectors in the ſum of ten thouſand pounds, Pennſylvania currency in ſpecie, for the faithful diſcharge of his duty. He ſhall keep fair accounts of all his tranſactions, and copies of all his letters; and ſhall ſettle with the Directors as often as they or the Board of Inſpectors ſhall think fit.

The Directors, Factor, * and all perſons employed under them ſhall be paid reaſonable compenſations for their time and trouble. But as this aſſociation is founded in the preſent public neceſſities, with intention to relieve them, as far as its object extends; none of the ſureties, ſubſcribers to the general loan, Inſpectors, the gentlemen that ſhall receive the goods at Trenton, and forward them thence, or other gentlemen that may give occaſional aſſiſtance, mean to derive the leaſt pecuniary advantage to themſelves or families from this exertion. Yet, as it is hoped and expected that the United States will draw the moſt eſſential benefits from it, it is juſt that Congreſs ſhould pledge the faith of the United States, to reimburſe the whole coſt and charges of this tranſaction in reaſonable time, to give ſuch aſſiſtance in the execution as may be in their power, and ſuch ſecurity as the Board of Inſpectors may ſtipulate with them, (which the ſaid Board are authorized to do) for the indemnification of the ſureties of the bank, and the ſubſcribers to the general loan.

* Neither the Directors nor Factor now choſen by the ſubſcribers, are to have any compenſation made them for their ſervices.

The Inſpectors of Bank are,

Robert Morris, J. M. Neſbitt, Blair M'Clanaghan, Samuel Miles, Cadwallader Morris.

Directors. John Nixon, George Clymer.

Factor. Tench Francis.

The execution of the plan is in great forwardneſs.

WHEREAS in the preſent ſituation of public affairs in the United States, the greateſt and moſt vigorous exertions are required, for the ſucceſsful management of the juſt and neceſſary war, in which they are engaged with Great-Britain: We the Subſcribers, deeply impreſſed with the ſentiments that on ſuch an occaſion ſhould govern us, in the proſecution of a war, on the event of which, our own freedom and that of our poſterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby ſeverally pledge our property and credit for the ſeveral ſums ſpecified and mentioned after our names, in order to ſupport the credit of a Bank to be eſtabliſhed for furniſhing a ſupply of proviſions for the armies of the United States: And we do hereby ſeverally promiſe and engage to execute to the Directors of the ſaid Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

Witneſs our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1780.

	Pennſylvania Currency, payable in Gold or Silver.
Joſeph Reed,	£ 2000
Robert Morris,	10,000
Blair M'Clenachan,	10,000
James Wilſon,	5000
George Clymer	5000
William Bingham,	5000
J. M. Neſbitt and co.	5000
Richard Peters,	5000
Samuel Meredith,	5000
James Meaſe,	5000
Thomas Barclay,	5000
Samuel Morris jun.	5000
John Cox,	5000
Robert L. Hooper, Jun.	5000
Hugh Shiell,	5000
Benjamin G. Eyre,	4000
William Coats,	4000
Emanuel Eyre,	5000
John Dunlap,	4000
James Budden,	4000
Cadwallader Morris,	2500
Robert Baſs.	2000

	Pennſylvania Currency, payable in Gold or Silver.
Owen Biddle,	£ 2000
John Gibſon,	2000
Michael Hillegas,	4000
Charles Pettit,	2000
John Mitchell,	2000
Matthew Irwin,	5000
Thomas Irwin,	5000
John Philip De Haas,	5000
Philip Moore,	5000
Robert Knox,	2000
Joſeph Bullock,	2000
John Nixon,	5000
Francis Gurney,	2000
George Campbell,	2000
William Lewis,	2000
John Meaſe,	4000
John Wharton,	2000
Benjamin Ruſh,	2000
T. Lawrence,	2000
Joſeph Blewer,	2000
John Pringle,	3000
Bunner, Murray, and Comp.	6000
Joſeph Carſon,	4000
Matthew Clarkſon,	2000
William Hall,	2000
John Patton,	2000
Thomas Leiper,	4000
Robert Bridges,	5000
B. Fuller,	2000
B. Randolph,	2000
Abraham Bickley,	2000
George Meade, and co.	2000
John Benezet,	5000
John Donnaldſon	2000
Henry Hill,	5000
John Morgan,	5000
John Steinmetz,	2000
Samuel Miles,	3000
Samuel Mifflin,	5000
Thomas Mifflin,	5000
Andrew Hodge,	2000
Thomas Willing,	5000
Samuel Powel,	5000
Charles Thomſon,	3000
Henry Keppele,	2000
Francis C. Haſſenclever,	2000
Iſaac Melcher,	2000
Iſaac Moſes,	3000
John Schaffer,	2000
Alexander Tod,	2000
John Purviance,	2000
Kean and Nichols,	4 00
John Wilcocks,	2000
Samuel Inglis,	2000
Jonathan Penroſe,	2000
Nathaniel Falconer,	2000
James Caldwell,	2000
Samuel Caldwell,	1000
Samuel Penroſe,	1000
William Turnbull,	1000
John Shee,	1000
Benjamin Davis, Jun.	1000
Sharp Delany,	1000
Samuel Morris,	3000
Andrew Doz,	1000
Gerardus Clarkſon,	2000
Peter Whiteſide,	1000
Andrew Robeſon,	1000
Abraham Shoemaker.	2 00
Tench Francis,	5500
	£300,000

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the brig or veſſel called the *Three Siſters*, burthen about 300 tons, Thomas Redſhaw late maſter, taken at ſea on her late intended voyage from Charleſtown to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Stephen Decatur, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame brig ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By order of the Judge,*

June 26. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open the Skinners Shop of the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jacob Vanſciver, in the Northern Liberties, in the night, and ſtole between thirty and forty DEERSKINS, the ſkins is not quite finiſhed; they took alſo a pairing knife and pumice ſtone, with an intent to finiſh them, as is imagined. Whoever apprehends the thief or thiefs, ſo that the owner may have his ſkins again, and the thief or thiefs be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

June 24. GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Five HALF JOES Reward, or the Exchange.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill Town townſhip, Bucks county, laſt Thurſday afternoon the 22d inſt. (June) a Negroe man named NED, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a tanner; he had on and took with him a tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of ſhoes without buckles; and is ſuppoſed to have taken a Gold Watch, made in London, No. 157. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Tanner.

June 24.

LONDON, April 6.

THE meeting called by the Chairman of the Weſtminſter Committee, of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, this day at Weſtminſter-hall, ſeemed in a great meaſure aimed to enforce the meaſure to be brought on this day in the Houſe of Commons. We are happy, however, to hear, that no particular riots or diſorders had enſued, when this paper went to preſs.

This morning advice was received from Dartmouth, that one of the ten Captains, who were on board the St. Anna Experiment, taken by the Admiral Edwards privateer, is Paul Jones, who was going to America (with the reſt) to get the command of a ſhip there, having diſpoſed of thoſe ſhips in France which he had the command of before, and with which he had done ſo much miſchief, that he did not chuſe to venture out with them again in the Engliſh channel, leſt he ſhould be taken.

An order, it is ſaid, was ſent this morning from the Admiralty to Dartmouth, to ſend up Capt. Cunningham, that he may be committed to Newgate as a pirate, where he will be ſecured from eſcaping again, and be ready to take his trial for piracy at the next High Court of Admiralty.

NEWPORT, June 10.

Laſt Thurſday night arrived here, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate, the Hermoine, commanded by Capt. La Touche, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's navy; who, on his paſſage from Boſton, took a brig from Ireland, loaded with upwards of 1700 firkins of butter, ſome candles, ſoap, &c. alſo a ſloop loaded with ſalt, both which are arrived at ſafe ports. Laſt Wedneſday Capt. La Touche fell in with a Britiſh ſhip mounting 40 guns, an armed ſnow, brig and ſchooner; he engaged the ſhip near two hours, when the enemy haul'd her wind and made off with all the ſail he could croud, and the Hermoine's braces being ſo much damaged that ſhe could not be trimm'd ſo as to come up with the ſhip, ſhe chaſed the ſchooner into 4 fathom water, on the back of Long Iſland, all the time in ſight of the ſhip, when ſhe was obliged to give over the purſuit for fear of getting aſhore. The Hermoine had 12 men killed and about 30 wounded; and it is ſuppoſed the enemy ſuffered conſiderably more in killed and wounded, as the Hermoine's fire was directed principally at the hull, and the others more at the rigging.

Monſieur the Chevalier du Rouſſeult de Fayolle, Major in the French ſervice, and Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, aged 39 years, died very ſuddenly laſt Thurſday, as he was going off from the ſouth part of this Iſland, to the frigate Hermoine; a Gentleman of a moſt amiable character, and whoſe death is greatly lamented by all his acquaintance. His remains were interred next day with military honours, in Trinity church yard in this town.

Yeſterday arrived in this harbour a prize ſloop from St. Martin's, bound for Bermuda, having on board 1600 buſhels of ſalt; and ſome cotton, captured by the letter of marque ſloop Revenge, Capt. Sylvanus Jenckes of this State.

CHATHAM, June 21.

On Saturday laſt was executed for deſertion, at camp, a ſoldier belonging to the Jerſey brigade; and on Monday three ſpies ſhared the ſame fate.

Laſt Monday eleven ſailors and a midſhipman belonging to the Vulture, were brought to Morris Town, and lodged in the Provoſt. They were taken at Cloſter by a party of the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Morriſtown, dated June 23, 1780.
(Two o'Clock P. M.)

"The Commander in Chief has for ſeveral days paſt been extending the left wing of our army towards the north, ſo as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early General Knyphauſen with thirteen regiments, conſiſting of about 5000 regular troops, excluſive of New Levies, advanced upon our right, which was commanded by Major General Green. The progreſs of the enemy was ſlow, at leaſt ſix hours moving from the Point to Springfield, did but little miſchief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the ſpirited conduct of a few Continentals and ſome militia, who gave them ſo warm a reception, they thought proper to halt and burn every houſe, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six o'clock P. M. The enemy retire to Elizabeth-Town, 11 o'clock their main body are at the Point below the town.

"24th. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North river with all the force he can make, excluſive of Knyphauſen's diviſion, and it is thought by ſome he will ſoon join.

"The loſs of the killed and wounded on both ſides muſt be very conſiderable, Col. Angel's and Col. Dayton's regiments have ſuffered much, a Capt. Thompſon of Col. Lamb's regiment is killed; further particulars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no doubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumſtance, more juſt and minute than is poſſible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even theſe imperfect hints might not be diſagreeable."

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, June 19, 1780.

ORDERED, That Michael Ryan, Eſq; be appointed Inſpector General of the militia of this State, with the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK Secretary.

June 26, 1780.

In conſequence of the above appointment, the Inſpector General is immediately to aſcertain the ſtrength of the militia, the ſtate of their arms and accoutrements; and all ſuch other particulars as fall within his department, and all officers and privates of the militia, are to obey and reſpect him according to his rank and appointment.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident,
and Commander in Chief of the Militia.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1780.

RESOLVED, That until the further order of Congreſs, the Deputy Paymaſters General, under the Paymaſter General of the armies of the United States, be allowed at the rate of eight tenths per cent. on the monies which they may pay out reſpectively to the army; and that this commiſſion have retroſpect to commence from the 29th day of May, 1779, when the pay office was laſt regulated: that the ſaid allowance be in full payment for the ſervices of themſelves and Aſſiſtants, and in full compenſation of all expences, except one ration a day each while at Camp, for themſelves and Aſſiſtants.

May 4.

A letter of April 12th from T. Hoſmer was read, acquainting Congreſs of his acceptance of the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, to which they have been pleaſed to appoint him.

A letter of this day from C. Griffin was read, expreſſing his thanks for the confidence repoſed in his integrity and abilities by appointing him one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and informing that as he is delegated by the State of Virginia to a different employment, he does not think himſelf juſtifiable in a peremptory acceptation of the office, without the approbation of his Conſtituents; but that in the mean while, if Congreſs ſhall think proper, he will undertake the buſineſs of a Judge, and endeavour to pay that attention which ſo important a commiſſion may require.

The Board of Admiralty reported the device of a ſeal for the Admiralty of the United States: The arms, thirteen bars mutually ſupporting each other alternate red and white in a blue field, and ſurmounting an anchor proper. The creſt a ſhip under ſail. The motto SUSTENTANS ET SUSTENTATUS; the legend U. S. A Sigil. Naval.

Ordered, That the ſame be engraved, and uſed as the ſeal of the Board of Admiralty of the United States of America.

May 10.

A letter of this day from Doctor J. Morgan was read, requeſting "to be indulged with an authenticated copy "of his Excellency General Waſhington's letter to Doc"tor Shippen, referred to in the General's letter to him "(Doctor Morgan) of January 6th, 1779, dated about "the beginning of November, 1776, and incloſed to the "Preſident of Congreſs in Doctor Shippens letter, dated "November 9th, 1776"

Ordered, That Doctor Morgan be furniſhed with a copy of ſaid letters, agreeably to his requeſt.

The Board of Treaſury to whom was referred the memorial of J. Holker, Conſul of France, and others, reſpecting the loſs of certain Loan-Office Certificates, bro't in a report, which was taken into conſideration; and thereupon

Reſolved, That Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed through accident, be renewed at the offices where they firſt iſſued, and delivered to the perſons who ſhall appear to have been the holders of them at the time they were deſtroyed, on the following terms, viz.

1ſt. That all certificates ſo deſtroyed be advertiſed immediately in the news papers of the State where the accident happened; and, if they have been taken out of the Loan-Office of a different State, in the news papers of ſuch State alſo; and in every caſe where no news-papers are printed in a State, then in one or more of thoſe which circulate moſt generally therein; which advertiſement ſhall be continued ſix weeks, and ſhall contain the numbers, dates, ſums, names in which the cetificates were taken out, and the time when, the place where, and the means by which they were deſtroyed.

2d. That a copy of the advertiſement be lodged in the Loan-Office whence the certificates iſſued, together with ſuch teſtimony as can be procured, aſcertaining the time when, the place where, and the means by which, the deſtruction happened; which copies and teſtimonies ſhall be duly certified by the Loan-Officer, to be laid by the party claiming the renewal before the Board of Treaſury, who ſhall finally decide on the ſufficiency thereof.

3d. That the party claiming the renewal enter into bond to ſuch Loan Officer on behalf of the United States, with two or more ſufficient freeholders as ſecurities, in double the amount of the value of the certificates claimed to be renewed, with condition to indemnify the United States againſt the holders of the certificates ſaid to be deſtroyed, ſhould any ſuch afterwards appear.

4th. That no certificates be renewed before the expiration of three months after the publication of the advertiſement abovementioned.

5th. That where a demand is made by virtue of a letter or warrant of Attorney, ſuch letter or warrant be firſt legally proved and recorded, and an authenticated copy lodged in the Loan-Office where the demand is made.

6th. That the renewed certificates be of the ſame tenor and date with thoſe deſtroyed; and that the payments of intereſt where any have been made be regularly indorſed as they appear on the Loan-Office books; and that they bear a mark to diſtinguiſh them from the originals, which mark ſhall be entered in the Loan-Office books.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury prepare and forward to the reſpective Loan Officers the form of a bond, with the neceſſary inſtructions, to direct them in the execution of the aforeſaid reſolution; and that they ſtate the ſum to be paid by the applicants to the United States for certificates renewed, and the fees to be taken by the Loan Officer.

May 16.

Reſolved, That the ſum of three thouſand dollars, currency of theſe States; and a Bill of Exchange for two hundred and fifty dollars in ſpecie, be paid to Captain Paſchi, late of Count Pulaſki's legion, (which being diſſolved Congreſs have no means of employing Captain Paſchi, though a deſerving officer,) to enable him to return to Europe.

May 20.

An extract from the Minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, was laid before Congreſs, purporting that "Mr. Peale, Mr. Blewer, "Mr. Hayes, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. J. Anderſon, Mr. "Orr, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dreſbach, Mr. "Powel, Mr. Sloan, and Mr. Martin, were appointed "a Committee to confer with Congreſs, in company "with a Committee of the Supreme Executive Council, "on the ſubject of the Loan-Office Certificates, and the "Certificates iſſued by the officers of the ſtaff depart"ment."

Reſolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the above Committees:

The Members choſen Mr. Elliſworth, Mr. Houſton and Mr. Henry. May 22.

A letter of the 17th from General Waſhington, and a letter of March 1ſt from Lieutenant Colonel Fleury, ſoliciting a prolongation of his furlough, were read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the furlough heretofore ganted to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury, be farther extended for the ſpace of nine months.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of Congreſs, it is highly inexpedient for any of the States to permit the exportation of proviſions to foreign parts until the exigences of the public ſervice are more fully aſcertained and proviſed for than at preſent:

That it be moſt earneſtly recommended to the Delaware State again immediately to lay an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from that State, and to continue the ſame until it ſhall be conſiſtent with the public ſafety that the like embargoes ſhould be diſcontinued in all the United States.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the Delaware State, and alſo to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in anſwer to his letter of the 6th.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IT is the ſpirit of a people which conſtitutes the ſtrength and duration of reſiſtance, while that is unſubdued, all danger is practicable, all ſucceſs is certain. In caſes of extreme adverſity, unuſual efforts will be mad, and forgetting the difficulty, will be conſidered only the neceſſity of the enterprize.

It muſt ſtrike the enemy as with an apoplexy, to be informed, that the women of America, are attentive to the wants of the ſoldiery, and from a noble benevolence and patriotiſm of mind, have determined to contribute to their relief. Panegyriſts contemplating this inſtance of female excellence, will ſay, in the language of figure, "They fought from heaven, the ſtars in their courſes fought againſt †" the Britiſh.

It is the fortune of ſome times to be replete with action, and happineſs, to be rich in ſignal inſtances of virtue. One age ſhall glide away undiſtinguiſhed and unknown, while another riſes bright and ſhall be forever remembered. The æra of the preſent revolution will have many things to boaſt, but of none more than the patriotiſm of theſe females. This will give it a brightneſs above all others and when poſterity ſhall ſurvey the firmament of our hiſtory, they ſhall admire the luſtre ſpread upon it by this atchievement.

With what invincible fortitude, with what glow of enthuſiaſm, muſt it inſpire our army, to be aſſured, that the faireſt part of the creation, that the beauty of the world is engaged in their behalf; that theſe have become their guardians, and in the dreery interval between the emiſſion of money and the collection of taxes, have meditated their aſſiſtance! It will revive the eras of romance, when every lady aſſiſted in the ceremony of Knighthood, to the champion who was about to draw his ſword in her defence.

It is difficult, on a ſubject ſo brilliant, and exhiletirating, not to admit the warmeſt language; but certainly while a ſpirit like the preſent continues to operate, even amongſt thoſe whom nature hath formed with finer fibres, and a more delicate texture of nerves, while heroic fortitude is diſcovered, and the means of war are ſupplyed, in a manner ſo extraordinary, the capitulation of many cities, ſhould that happen, will not be conſidered as an irreparable misfortune, like the picture of Venus giving aid to Diomed, the women will re-inſpire the war, and enſure, finally, victory and peace.

It is not the quantity of money that may be collected, but the idea of favour and affection diſcovered in this exertion, that will principally give life to our cauſe, and reſtore our affairs. For this reaſon it ought to be applauded, and if it ſhall kindle as it ought to do, from one end of the Continent to the other, the beſt conſequences may reſult from it. An idea of this nature, has been mentioned in many places, and it only remained for the inhabitants of ſome one place to inſtitute the meaſure and give it countenance. This honour has awaited the females of this city, and it is not doubted, that the females of other cities, and of the inland country, will follow their example.

† Song of Debora.

June 24.

THIS is to give notice to all Seamen, Landſmen, Marines, &c. who have abſconded from the brig Holker, without leave of their Officers, are to appear on board ſaid brig, on or before the 28th of this inſtant (June) or their ſhares will be forfeited agreeable to the articles.

M. LAWLER.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnerſhip between LANG and CLAYTON is diſſolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to ſettle all the Copartnerſhip accompts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen the 31ſt May, from off the Commons of this city, one Sorrel MARE, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, branded on the near buttock A. white main and tail, hurt on the back by the ſaddle, ſhod before.

Alſo a Bay MARE, Strayed or Stolen the 20th inſt. about fourteen hands high, four years old, neither brand nor mark, a ſhort ſwitch tail, long mane, a little bone ſticks out on the under jaw, ſhod all round, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for either of them, and reaſonable expences paid by William Morriſon in Spruce ſtreet near Fourth ſtreet, or Hugh M'Cahan in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market.

June 26.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmost consequence, that every possible measure should be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this House should engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treasurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he resides, of the Laws passed during this Session, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and use their utmost influence to accomplish this very necessary business."

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE.

Clerk of the General Assembly.

[The several Printers in the State are requested to insert the above in their papers, and to continue it till the next meeting of the House.]

THIS is to inform the public, his friends and customers in particular, that the subscriber has removed from his shop in Second-street, to the corner of Market-street in Front-street, and opposite the Coffee-House; where he continues carrying on the watch and clock making business in all its branches, on the shortest notice. Those gentlemen and ladies who please to favour him with their commands, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders from the country shall be punctually attended to. Masters of ships, stagemen and others, shall have allowance made them, by their humble servant,

EPHRAIM CLARK.

N. B. Of said Clerk may be had, French and English gold and silver watches, silk strings, steel watch chains, keys and seals, with sundry other things in the watch making branch.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber.

A NEAT light pleasure WAGGON; also a COACH both with harness complete for four horses. Any person inclining to purchase either, may know the terms by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Arch street, at the place where William Todd formerly carried on the Coach making business.

June 16.

Philadelphia County, June 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 13 hands high, no brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TORBERT.

TO BE SOLD,

A full bred MARE,

Late the property of General Hand.

SHE is about 15 hands high, 9 years old, very active and full of spirit, was got by WILDAIR, out of an imported Mare; she has lost one of her eyes, but would be very valuable to breed from. Inquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, back of the City Tavern.

GOOD PASTURAGE for HORSES and horned CATTLE, to be had on the State Island, (lately called the Province Island,) 4 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Island, or to Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

June 19, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE, seven years old, full fifteen hands high, in good order, paces and trots, has a blaze and a snip, and is branded on the near buttock with the letters I C. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by me

ANTHONY WILLIAMS, Jun.

June 17, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Specie, or West-India Produce:

A TRACT of LAND containing 348 acres, with a grist and saw mills thereon, lying near the banks of Potomack, about 32 miles from George-town, 30 from Frederick town, and 36 from Alexandria, the land is good, and a sufficient quantity suitable for meadow, a part of which is already improved, there is houses for three tennants; at present it is leased for three years, to a careful industrious tennant, for a certain quantity of wheat, yearly. Any person inclining to purchase, may be directed to the Proprietor, where he may hear the terms, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. The Proprietor would exchange it for houses in, or lands near this city.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of the city, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by

RACHAEL TAYLOR, Administratrix.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of July next, for the tryal of the brigantine or vessel called the *Charming Peggy*, burthen about 100 tons, with her cargo, consisting of about 100 hogsheads of tobacco and a large quantity of staves, said to have been lately cut out of a harbour in Virginia, by a Whale boat from New-York, re-taken at sea, and libelled against as prize, by Matthew Lawler, *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of July next, for the tryal of the following vessels, viz. the schooner Freemason, Henry Minich, late master; the schooner Lilly, Gideon Prat, late master; the sloop Polly, John Musheroe, late master; the sloop Driver, Isaac Decker, late master; the sloop Dove, John Cole, late master; the sloop Elibabeth, John Morgan, late master; the sloop Elizabeth, John Winants, late master; the schooner Sally, John Shaggerlie, late master; taken at sea, sent into this Port and libelled against as prizes, by John Kamp, *(qui tam, &c.)* To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be respectively condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WANTED,

THE Pennsylvania Packet, for the years 1777, and 1778. Any person having the same to dispose off, may have a good price, by applying to

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

Market-street, June 16.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN on the 15th instant, a strawberry roan coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, has a star in her face, and was branded on the off shoulder with the letter C and on the near buttock with the same letter, her gates are trotting and galloping. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by me

CONRAD COLEMAN,

Living in Whiteland township, Chester county.

A few Reams of small

Cannon Cartridge Paper,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tenements and three lots in Southwark, containing in front upon Fifth-street, about 105 feet, and in depth about 275 feet. Enquire of the Printer.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

ALL THE

LAWS

Enacted in the Third Sitting of the Fourth

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch-streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

AT HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second street near Spruce-street. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Cask, also Bordeaux Claret in bottles, Loaf Sugar, and sundry Dry Goods.

LOST,

THE following LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of saddle bags, on the 23d of March at Paramus, in New-Jersey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that post, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all persons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are desired to stop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handsome reward will be given.

COALS.

PIT-COAL, delivered at a very fine landing, near the town of Manchester, below the Falls of James River, is now to be had in any quantity, and the greatest dispatch given to the vessels. The QUALITY of these COALS, particularly for BLACKSMITH's and SUGAR BAKER's use, is esteemed equal to the New Castle Coal. For terms of sale, apply to WILLIAM RONALD, of Manchester, Virginia, or SAMUEL INGLIS & Co. of Philadelphia.

June 12, 1780.

WANTED to Hire,

About Five Miles from this City,

A WOMAN to wash and iron in a large family; if she understands taking care of a small dairy, she will be the more agreeable. Good wages will be given, if she can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD

An elegant YOUNG HORSE,

Fifteen hands high, and of extraordinary blood.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM FORBES,

On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,

Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,

Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,

West India Rum by do.

French Brandy,

Coffee by the bag,

Best Russia Duck,

A few bags Cotton,

Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

Bohea and Congo Tea,

Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.

Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.

A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,

Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,

Freemason do.

Tumblers of different sizes,

Some Queen's Ware, and

A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.

Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.

Also a few Breeches Patterns.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pine-street, at the sign of the Maremaid, near the New Market, a servant man, named

WILLIAM PALMER,

an English man, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a blue lindsey coat and trowsers, one of his fingers on his right hand disabled.

Also: At the same time, a servant girl, whose name is supposed by her husband, to be

HANNAH KELLEY,

she is of a Dutch descent, about the same height as the above mentioned, speaks bad English, makes use of snuff, and opened a bar room with a false key and took thereout a quantity of money, the amount not known. The girl is supposed to be in or about Lancaster, as she has friends there, and formerly lived in the township of Werick, in Lancaster county. Whoever secures said servants in any goal in the States, shall have the above Reward, or if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM MURDOCH.

MAPS.

A FEW Copies of Lewis Evans's Maps of Pennsylvania---New-Jersey---New-York, and the three Delaware counties: Likewise, William Scull's Maps of Pennsylvania, is to be sold by NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Second-street, the fourth door above Black-Horse Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for Rum or Sugar.

AN elegant new CHAISE, with a complete sett of HARNESS. Enquire of WILLIAM PERKINS in Fifth street, second door above Market-street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.